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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cholera at Konigsburg.

Dr. Livingston on His Way Home.

Reorganization of the Swedish Army.

Dr. Livingstone on His Way Home.

LONDON, August 28.—The British Consul at Zanzibar writes that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is slowly making his way homeward.

The Standard states that Mr. Gurney, the English Commissioner of the Treaty of Washington, receives no compensation for his services.

Evacuation of the Paris Forts.

PARIS, August 28.—The Prussians will evacuate the forts near Paris, possibly by the 5th or September.

The Pope's Opinion of the Prussian Government.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Foreign advices report the Pope as having recently spoken as follows concerning the course of the Prussian government toward the German Catholics: I had expected the German Catholics would be treated with greater justice. I do not conceal from you that I hoped so able a diplomatist as Prince Bismarck would not have provoked a discord in the new empire. All the wars that are undertaken against the Church are always converted to her ultimate gain. They have always reinforced her; have made her members more compact, and have fortified them in their faith.

Resignation—Emigration from Strasburg.

PARIS, August 29.—M. Larey, French Minister of Works, has resigned his portfolio.

It is said that since the annexation of Strasburg to Germany, twenty-three thousand inhabitants of that city have emigrated to France and America.

Conference of the Friends of Temperance.

LONDON, August 29.—A conference of the National Union for the suppression of Intemperance was held to-day in St. James Hall. The session was devoted to the consideration of the present liquor system, and steps were taken to secure such amendments to the laws regulating the sale of liquors, which will advance the cause of temperance.

Reorganization of the Swedish Army.

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—The Minister of War has submitted to the chambers a scheme for the reorganization of the Swedish army. The system of conscription is to be reduced, 8,000 soldiers to be paid one hundred thalers per annum.

Count De Chambord Opposed to the Displacing of Thiers.

PARIS, August 29.—The Count de Chambord promised the National Guards of Bordeaux that as a token of appreciation of their services to the country, they shall be the last of the citizen army to be disbanded.

It is said that Count De Chambord has declared that the seeking on the part of the Legitimists of a successor to Thiers. Several journals have been prosecuted for publishing false news.

The Cholera—Meeting of Emperors.

BERLIN, August 29.—There were 329 deaths from cholera in Konigsburg through the week ending the 26th inst., including 127 on the 26th. Cases have occurred from cholera at Dantzic during the last two days.

The *Spectator* to-day says that in addition to the coming visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to Salsburg, the Kaiser Francis Joseph of Austria and Emperor William in November at some point on the Rhine.

The *National Zeitung* says that Count Wimmerse has been recalled, and that Count Arnim will replace him as charge d'Affaires of Germany at Versailles. This, says the above named journal, indicates that secure relations will again render it possible for Germany to dispense with a military watcher in that capital.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 29, 4:30 P.M.—Consols, 93¾@c. Bonds—five-twenties '62, 92½; do '63, 93; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 90½.

FRANKFORT, August 29.—Bonds—5-20s of '62, 95¾. PARIS, August 29.—Rentes 55 francs 90 centimes.

ANTWERP, August 29.—Petroleum firm at 53f.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9 9-16@9¾.

Spring wheat 10s 4d@10s 7d; receipts wheat for three days 25,000 bushels; American 25,000 bushels.

Gortschakoff's Interview with the Evangelical Alliance Deputation—His Report to the Czar.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The Russian official journals publish the report of Prince Gortschakoff to the Czar in reference to his interview with the delegates of the Evangelical Alliance, in which he says that he informed the deputation that the question of freedom of conscience in Russia was settled by the Government of Russia, and one which that Government desired to maintain. He declared that compliance with some of their requests involved the abrogation of some of the laws of the empire, and in that matter no foreign intervention whatever was permitted. His Majesty added that the third request had the appearance of intervention in the internal affairs of Russia caused regret, especially as the circumstances depended, who thereupon asked leave to submit their own address; but this he declined to receive in official observations. He at once rejected the London address, which looked like a bill of indictment, and consequently suggested the withdrawal of both addresses to avoid offense, although he observed no sign of irritation among the members.

SUICIDE IN KITTANNING.

A Lady Hangs Herself—Mental Aberration the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., August 29, 1871.

Mrs. Ruth Boyd committed suicide this morning by hanging herself from the porch. She arose from bed about four o'clock, stating to her husband that she was going out for a few minutes. Shortly afterward her body was discovered by a neighbor, but life was extinct. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, the verdict rendered being that the rash act had been committed during mental aberration. Deceased had made several previous attempts to commit self-destruction, but had always been prevented.

THIRTY-TWO VICTIMS.

Loss of Life by the Eastern Railroad Disaster Thus Far Thirty-Two—More of the Wounded Must Die.

BOSTON, August 29.—Several persons wounded in the late railroad disaster exhibit unfavorable symptoms to-day. Edward Williams, of Lynn, aged twenty-three, is badly scalded, and it is thought cannot survive. Frederick Browning and J. B. Bettis, both of Lynn, are in a critical condition. Jefferson Sayles, baggage master in the Pullman train, still remained at his post, lies at the City Hospital in a precarious situation. His right arm was amputated yesterday, and to-day his left arm was taken off. He is injured internally, and received severe bruises about the face, and his recovery is extremely doubtful. The number of deaths reported thus far is thirty-two.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Fears of a General Uprising and War in Southern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The Indian difficulties in Southern California are more serious than at first anticipated. The following startling intelligence has just been received from Los Flores this afternoon: The Indians have murdered Antonio of the Coguillas to John him in an attack on the settlement of Temecula. The settlers are organizing to the call of Colonel J. C. Coats will join the command of Colonel Brown to-night. Father Ubach, of San Diego, has just returned, and reports that all the settlements on his part to bring peace have been frustrated by Negarte. There is a general excitement in the vicinity of San Luisery, and there are fears of a general uprising and an Indian war.

SARATOGA REGATTA.

Entries for the Different Races.

SARATOGA, August 29.—Up to the date of this there have been fifteen entries for the Saratoga International Regatta, five IV for the four oared race and ten for the single scull. Following are the crews entered for the former: Ward Brothers' four, of Newburg; Biglin crew, Union Boat Club, Boston; four of England, and Taylor and Winship crew, of England; John Biglin, Joseph Kaye and Coulter, of the Biglin crew; Hill, Ward, of the Ward Brothers' crew; Bright, Kelly, Chambers and Percy, of the Tyne crew; Joseph H. Sadler and Robert Sadler, of the Taylor and Winship crew, of England, are entered for the single scull race.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1871.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Extensive preparations are being made for the American Institute Fair, which is announced for September 7th. The place for the reception of exhibitors' goods is expected.

KEROSENE MURDER—A SOON PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.

The jury in the case of George Jackson, who died from injuries received from the explosion of a kerosene lamp, returned a verdict that he came to his death by burns resulting from the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and the jury find that the oil used in said lamp was dangerous, highly explosive, and also find that Thomas M. Goey, Hugh King and W. M. Cailen, the manufacturers of said oil, are responsible for the death of George Jackson. The jury charges the authorities to take such action as will prevent any oil being sold at less grade than 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

RESCUED AT SEA.

The steamer Wilmington, from Galveston, picked up on the 26th, in latitude 26:24, longitude 79:51, a boat containing Francis Mante, first mate, Minard Simmons, second mate, Charles Lewis, Richard, a seaman, belonging to the bark Linda, of Philadelphia, from New York, bound for New Orleans, which foundered in the hurricane on the 25th, in latitude 25:34, longitude 79:26. The boat containing Captain Smith, the steward and four seamen left the bark and was in company with the boat containing the mate until dark on the night of the 26th, when they lost sight of it. Both boats were to steer northwest for the Florida coast. After taking on board the mate's boat and crew, the Wilmington searched in different directions for the boat containing Capt. Smith and crew, but without success.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Eldridge W. Reed was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree, for killing John Ray, at Conway, Maine, last September.

Parker & Tasker Smith, corner of Chestnut and Thirty-first streets, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The keel of the first iron steamship for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's line to Liverpool has been laid on Petty's Island. The keel for the second will be laid immediately.

Checkered Front.

Full assortment of groceries, flours, fish, tobaccos and cigars. No charge for drayage. †

THE TRUNK HORROR.

The Body of the Girl Identified.

The Woman Who Took the Trunk to the Depot Her Sister.

New Evidence Against Rozenweig.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERIES IN HIS CELLAR.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The body of the young woman found in a trunk at the Hudson River Depot has been recognized as that of a girl who boarded in a house on the corner of Wooster and Bleeker streets. A little research resulted in the discovery that a sister of deceased lived in Brooklyn, and had visited the dead girl. From the description given by the carman, it was established that she was the woman who hired the coupe and took the fatal trunk to the depot. Officers were immediately dispatched to Brooklyn. The address of the woman in question was easily found, but she had flown twenty-four hours previously. She was well known where she lived, and a thorough description of her was obtained, which was immediately telegraphed to Chicago, where she is supposed to have gone. Another dispatch, and further, that even the sacrifice of Hall, Tweed and Connolly would not glorify New York Democracy, or give the city an honest government.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

A newspaper reporter has been informed by Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the German paper *Staats Zeitung*, that the Germans will take legal measures in the premises if the frauds on the city treasury are established, Ottendorfer said that he had an interview with Governor Hoffman, on the 1st of August, and that Hoffman told him he had had no communication with the Tammany leaders since the 19th July. He knows the avowal of both disorder to socialism and Connolly, and ask them if the charges are true. Hoffman replied that he could not advise them that if they were false they ought to deny them. Ottendorfer said he was conferring with these officers, but he thinks they avoided him, and he has not yet succeeded.

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I have recently had occasion at Munich, Bonn and elsewhere, where the Doellinger controversy is raging, to see considerable of its workings. It is evident to one acquainted with Catholicism in Europe that in this controversy the dogma of Papal Infallibility has only been a pretext, and no more the cause of it than the *resource* between Benedetti and King William was the cause of the Franco-Prussian war. There has for a long time been a large party of Catholics in Germany, including the more intelligent men of the laity and the university professors, who have been opposed to the ultramontane spirit in the Church. They want, among other things, a more liberal interpretation of theology—one that shall conform to the latest advances of science—and also a purer Christian religious spirit than now is. To these have been opposed chiefly the working pastors. It is their business to control the people in religion; and they find their task quite difficult enough in the present degree of freedom. Another cause of the controversy is that there are many societies and party organizations within the Church which are at enmity with each other for personal, party, or other reasons. The settlers are largely those quarrels in some cases date back for centuries. Some of these, as the successors of the Jesuits, are particularly hate the Jesuits, and hate Papal Infallibility because it is the work of the Jesuits. There are others, again, who are opposed to Ultramontanism at all; but, being required to hold to it for social or political considerations, and therefore as a matter of opinion of quantity and to a indifference a character as possible. These naturally take up with everything looking like Protestantism. They have no desire to want to relieve religion of its political character. Some of these lack, in the form of patriotism which accompanied the late war and the efforts for the union of Germany, have even desired to build up a *German* Catholic Church, instead of the old Roman and Southern institution.

A Japanese Bismarck.

Some Prussian officers cruising on board the ship Hertha, in Japanese waters, were one day invited to inspect a small army which had been formed at Kishnu, in the province. At first the Europeans regarded it as a joke, knowing that the Japanese are notoriously bad soldiers; but when they arrived in the province they recognized, even on the very frontier, the drill and bearing of troops of their own country. The resigning Prince, who was at most independent of the Mikado's authority, conceived the idea of making a thorough military organization (for future offensive purposes, perhaps) after the model of the Prussian system as the best. He quietly bought Krupp guns from Germany, and a retired Prussian sergeant was sent to teach the natives the use of them. This sergeant proved a genius, and has drilled the Japanese into good shape. Their dress, food, weapons, are all Prussian. They are delighted themselves, and they consider that they can conquer the whole of Japan. The military schools of the province are exceedingly good, and in one of them sixty officers are undergoing constant training. The feudo Government very much fears that the little province may, in the end, conquer all Japan, and has several times tried to secure its old position by force of arms, but in vain. The Prince of Kishnu proposes to thoroughly educate himself as military commander.

The American Mont Cenis Tunnel.

A San Francisco paper gives some interesting information respecting the contract which has recently been signed for the construction of the Cisco railroad tunnel through the Sierra Nevadas. The estimated cost of the work is $1,000,000, and the time for the construction of the tunnel and laying of the water mains is set at two years. It seems to us that these appearances three years will suffice. All along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, mains will be laid for the use of cities and towns, while for those of the valleys, water will be carried in ditches. The tunnel through the Sierra Nevadas is to be 7,000 feet, the height and width of the last, morally and intellectually, we trust it will be unchanged politically. We don't want venal successors to Radical saints and white-neck clothed scoundrels, whom the Albany *Argus* charges with receiving vast bribes to pass abominable tax levies, out of the millions stolen from our city under the guise of bills for carpets and window shades, plastering never done. If such cattle shall buy or steal Republican nominations, knife them.

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POLITICAL.

CUTTING LOOSE FROM TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The movement among Democrats to exile from the party leaders of Tammany Hall seems to be steadily gaining strength, and there is a prospect that at the ensuing fall election many of the Ring will be thrown overboard. The time of holding the Democratic State Convention is not yet announced, nor is it definitely known whether two Democratic delegations will be made up from this city. The movement among the German Democrats is serious and it seems to have the sympathy and will perhaps secure the support of the Manhattan Club in their action in this city; but the *Tribune* thinks that the ties which bind the party to the Ring are too strong for it to break. It adds further, that even the sacrifice of Hall, Tweed and Connolly would not glorify New York Democracy, or give the city an honest government.

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THE BOXED-UP BODY.

Beautiful Young Lady's Remains Checked as Railroad Baggage.

The mystery attending the discovery of the remains of a beautiful young lady in a trunk, checked as railroad baggage, at a depot in New York city, the telegraph informs us, has been cleared up, by one of the parties concerned in the dark affair himself. From the New York papers we glean some of the terrible particulars:

The appearance of the body as it lay in the trunk was frightful. The trunk was but two feet eight inches in length, yet the young woman was over five feet in height, and had been literally crushed into it. Her head was forced over on her breast, and her limbs were drawn up to the very fullest tension of the ligatures in order to crowd the body into the narrowest compass possible. The rags which covered the body had evidently been selected for the purpose because of their worthlessness. Two pillow-cases which were among the number had pieces torn out of the open ends, evidently to remove the name which had probably been written on them. In life the young woman was doubtless very beautiful, although sadly disfigured by death's terrible follower. She was apparently about twenty years of age, of slight and delicate figure. A tangled mass of the most beautiful golden hair fell over her shoulders. Physicians who examined the position of the body in the trunk were at a loss to understand how it could have been so distorted after death. When rigor mortis sets in the joints become as inflexible as iron bars, and the task to straighten after the breath leaves the body. This gives rise to the dreadful suspicion that the young victim was crushed into the trunk while yet alive, and several medical gentlemen give it as their opinion that this was actually the case. The joints were bent naturally, and when relieved from their confinement the limbs retained as they were bent, and it required force to straighten them out.

SALTING DOWN CORPSES.

How Louisville Medical Colleges are Supplied with Subjects.

The popular idea that the ghouls of the medical profession never hunt for their "subjects" save in winter, when decomposition is not so rapid as in summer, is upset by this horrifying tale, told by the Louisville *Commercial*: "The stock of subjects is largely on hand in summer, and secured for the winter by the simple process of packing it in salt. In several of our medical institutions are large zinc or galvanized iron vats, made impervious to the assaults of chemicals of any description. The subjects are brought in from nearly all the burying grounds about the city, at a nominal cost; they don't rate high in summer, and the resurrection-ist regards this as a good time to get stock that some arsenic preparation is injected into the carotid arteries, after which the bodies are covered with salt, and packed away in the great vats. One medical institution has a stock of about thirty well preserved subjects on hand, which was carefully packed up and taken to the Eighteenth precinct station house.

A dozen of Rozenweig's neighbors say that three weeks ago a fair-haired, lovely girl came to Rozenweig's house and remained there for about ten days ago, when she was suddenly missed.

THE RACE AT HALIFAX.

Withdrawal of the Paris Crew—Officers Chosen.

HALIFAX, August 29.—There is a prevailing opinion of disgust at the withdrawal of the Paris crew from the great four cared race on Wednesday. They assign as a reason that the Halifax harbor is too rough for their long row boats. They say that they will challenge the winning crew to row on smooth water. They have represented to the Secretary of the Yacht Club that after going over the course they found a ground swell, and in addition difficulties which they could not encounter. It is stated that one cutter had a broken rudder post, and they are unable to remedy the defect. The American crew have adopted red, white and blue as their colors. Agassiz, bow; Ward, second; Hugh, jogge; John E. Wyse and J. E. Gaylor Wood, umpires. The latter gentlemen are Commodore and Vice Commodore of the Halifax Club, are of high character, and their decisions will be accepted unquestioned.

POLITICAL.

CUTTING LOOSE FROM TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The movement among Democrats to exile from the party leaders of Tammany Hall seems to be steadily gaining strength, and there is a prospect that at the ensuing fall election many of the Ring will be thrown overboard. The time of holding the Democratic State Convention is not yet announced, nor is it definitely known whether two Democratic delegations will be made up from this city. The movement among the German Democrats is serious and it seems to have the sympathy and will perhaps secure the support of the Manhattan Club in their action in this city; but the *Tribune* thinks that the ties which bind the party to the Ring are too strong for it to break. It adds further, that even the sacrifice of Hall, Tweed and Connolly would not glorify New York Democracy, or give the city an honest government.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

A newspaper reporter has been informed by Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the German paper *Staats Zeitung*, that the Germans will take legal measures in the premises if the frauds on the city treasury are established, Ottendorfer said that he had an interview with Governor Hoffman, on the 1st of August, and that Hoffman told him he had had no communication with the Tammany leaders since the 19th July. He knows the avowal of both disorder to socialism and Connolly, and ask them if the charges are false. Hoffman replied that he could not advise them that if they were false they ought to deny them. Ottendorfer said he was conferring with these officers, but he thinks they avoided him, and he has not yet succeeded.

THE LIBERAL NATIVE CANVASS.

There is a great deal of private canvassing already going on in reference to candidates for both branches of the Legislature to be elected this fall. Some organizations have their friends at work already in the campaign. Both parties represent that they will nominate only thoroughly honest and tried men. The last Legislature, though nearly evenly divided politically, had many Republican members whom it is charged with Tammany bribe-takers. The *Tribune* says if the next Legislature is to be no better than the last, morally and intellectually, we trust it will be unchanged politically. We don't want venal successors to Radical saints and white-neck clothed scoundrels, whom the Albany *Argus* charges with receiving vast bribes to pass abominable tax levies, out of the millions stolen from our city under the guise of bills for carpets and window shades, plastering never done. If such cattle shall buy or steal Republican nominations, knife them.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Post* says from present appearances the vote that will be polled in that city a few weeks hence, will be much the largest ever cast, and predicts that it "will result in the election of the entire Republican ticket with large majorities."

Papal Infallibility in Germany.

(By Rev. Austin Bierbower.)

I have recently had occasion at Munich, Bonn and elsewhere, where the Doellinger controversy is raging, to see considerable of its workings. It is evident to one acquainted with Catholicism in Europe that in this controversy the dogma of Papal Infallibility has only been a pretext, and no more the cause of it than the *resource* between Benedetti and King William was the cause of the Franco-Prussian war. There has for a long time been a large party of Catholics in Germany, including the more intelligent men of the laity and the university professors, who have been opposed to the ultramontane spirit in the Church. They want, among other things, a more liberal interpretation of theology—one that shall conform to the latest advances of science—and also a purer Christian religious spirit than now is. To these have been opposed chiefly the working pastors. It is their business to control the people in religion; and they find their task quite difficult enough in the present degree of freedom. Another cause of the controversy is that there are many societies and party organizations within the Church which are at enmity with each other for personal, party, or other reasons. The settlers are largely those quarrels in some cases date back for centuries. Some of these, as the successors of the Jesuits, are particularly hate the Jesuits, and hate Papal Infallibility because it is the work of the Jesuits. There are others, again, who are opposed to Ultramontanism at all; but, being required to hold to it for social or political considerations, and therefore as a matter of opinion of quantity and to a indifference a character as possible. These naturally take up with everything looking like Protestantism. They have no desire to want to relieve religion of its political character. Some of these lack, in the form of patriotism which accompanied the late war and the efforts for the union of Germany, have even desired to build up a *German* Catholic Church, instead of the old Roman and Southern institution.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The New Bonds All Taken.

Public Lands Restored to Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1871.

Transportation of Bonded Goods.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has heretofore carried goods in bond only to Cincinnati, to-day made application at the Treasury to bond their road so that goods can be transported continuously to Louisville, St. Louis, Cleveland and Chicago.

The Public Lands.

The United States Land Receiver at Beatrice, Nebraska, was to-day notified by Commissioner Drummond that even sections within twenty mile limits of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad grant, selected by Nebraska in spite of the 50,000 acres granted for internal improvements under the act of Congress of September 4th, 1841, have been rejected, because the lands are double minimum, and therefore by the terms of that act and the act of March 6th, 1868, are not subject to such selection. The Commissioner directs that said lands be advertised as having been restored to pre-emption and homestead entry.

No More Subscriptions Wanted.

It was announced to-day that no more subscriptions to the new loan would be received, as the applications already exceed the amount authorized by law.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1871.

NEWS FROM THE POLARIS.

Captain Davenport, of the United States steamer Congress, reports this morning to the Navy Department from St. John's, N. B., his return from Greenland. The cargo of coal, provisions, &c., was transferred safely from the Congress to the Polaris, and the latter sailed northward on the afternoon of August 17th, with the brightest prospects for an open season.

STEAMBOAT BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Many recent disasters by the explosion of steamboat boilers are exciting the gravest comment among steamboatmen and others in this city, including many of the officials of the Treasury Department, who have charge of matters pertaining to steamboat machinery, and it seems that one result of the feeling which exists will be the presentation of valuable suggestions respecting the law upon the subject when Congress meets in December.

BASE BALL.

The Haymakers Defeated at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 29, 1871.

To-day the second game for the championship between the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Kekiongas, was played on the grounds of the latter, resulting in the defeat of the former by a score of six to four. The playing throughout was rarely surpassed, both clubs acquitting themselves with great credit. The Haymakers lost the toss. Their outfielding was equal to any witnessed here this season, the infield was played on the grounds of the latter, resulting in the defeat of the former by a score of six to four. The playing throughout was rarely surpassed, both clubs acquitting themselves with great credit. The Haymakers lost the toss. Their outfielding was equal to any witnessed here this season, the infield played excellently. Following is the score:

Haymakers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kekionga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Haymakers, 0; Kekionga, 4; passed balls, Haymakers 1, Kekionga 0; first caught, Haymakers 9, Kekionga 8; struck out, Haymakers 4, Kekionga 3; umpire, Captain of the Kekionga, being unable to play, filled the position of umpire. The latter was satisfactory, but in one or two cases the Haymakers found exception with his rulings, and attempted to change the same.

THIEF SENTENCED.

Ryland Sent to the Penitentiary from Mansfield for Robbing a Car.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILON, Ohio, August 29, 1871.

The case of James M. Ryland, who was arrested two or three weeks since for stealing about forty dollars worth of goods from a Baltimore and Ohio freight car at Mansfield Station, came up for a hearing before Squire Hoffman, of this city, to-day. The prisoner plead guilty, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. His partner in the job, James Carnahan, is still at large, although officers are on his track.

STORM AT SALEM, O.

Barn Struck by Lightning and Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., August 29, 1871.

During the storm of last night, the barn of Simon Summers, who lives about one mile west of this city, was struck by lightning and burned, destroying the barn and contents, consisting of hay, oats, wheat, &c. Loss about fifteen to sixteen hundred dollars, covered by insurance in the North American of Philadelphia.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CONFLUENCE.

Many New Buildings Under Way—Bridges—A Windmill—Incendiary Fire—Off the Track.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONFLUENCE, August 28, 1871.

An absence of two or three weeks from this thriving village enables us to realize more fully its steady yet rapid advance townward. In a partial reconnoissance we have noted the following improvements and other different purchases—one in Utah and two in California. Their heaviest California purchase is near "Hog Back," on the Yuba River, in Nevada Buttes, in Sierra county, for which they are understood to have paid $20,000. Their Utah purchase is claiming a population of about 40,000, stated that corporal punishment in the schools of that city was a thing of the past, and that the schools had never been better disciplined. Another letter, from Cambridge, a city of almost equal population, stated the contrary, that corporal punishment in the schools was abolished, but the schools became so disorderly that they returned to it. In New York city corporal punish

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE advocates of the Crawford county system of making nominations should not be so inconsistent as to stay away from the polls on Saturday. Let them show their faith by their works.

NOW THAT the success of the Government five per cents is assured, and the calling in of a large number of five-twenties rendered certain, holders of such bonds are seeking other investments. The seven-thirty land grant gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, equal to eight and one-quarter per cent. currency interest, are rapidly growing in favor, and large conversions of five-twenties are being made. We think these seven-thirty gold bonds are worthy the attention of our capitalists and money institutions. With the present great ease in the money market, and the strong interest Pittsburgh has in the building and equipment of this great through line to the Pacific, together with the absolute safety of the investment, we think should induce large investments in our city and county.

ARE you a large tax-payer, and do you value the importance of placing the executive and financial affairs of the city in the most competent hands? Then do not fail to assist in making the nominations for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer on Saturday next.

THE Bourbons of North Carolina do not, it appears, propose to give up their cherished scheme of nullifying the results of the war without another effort. Defeated in their late conspiracy to substitute for the present Union Constitution of the State an organic law of Confederate gray, they now call upon the members of the Legislature, which is controlled by the Democratic party, to tax the people until they will vote a convention. The plan is, early in the session to levy a tax on the people adequate to pay the interest on the debt of the State, and several millions in addition, then suspend its collection, pass another convention act, and demand that the people shall accept taxation whatever from the Republican rule. There is not a man on the ticket who has the slightest chance of success.

THE MAYORALTY.

As the time approaches for the selection of a candidate for the Mayoralty, the interest very naturally intensifies, and some of our contemporaries begin to speak out with considerable distinctness. If we have been silent ourselves, it is not because we are indifferent to the choice which may be made. The character of the municipal government throughout is always an important consideration, and not the less now; in view of the fact that the tendencies to abuse and misgovernment appear to be so much stronger everywhere than heretofore. We read of the rascalities in New York, and almost shudder when we think of them. We find the same complaints in Brooklyn and other cities, where the tone of public morality seems to have fallen so low as almost to justify the remark of JEFFERSON, that "great cities are great sores." If they have become so, however, it has not been without some fault on the part of the people themselves, in neglecting to curb corruption and extravagance until they have accumulated a force that overmasters the honest, and makes the sufferers too often feel as if there were no resource but to submit in patience to "things" and cliques, that are only interested in plundering them.

We are too new yet to have lost our power of reformation here, although it may, from very recent developments, have seemed to some that we are not perhaps as safe from danger as some good, easy-going people may suppose. It behooves the people, however, to be upon their guard, and see that all tendencies to undue extravagance—which is the fruitful method of corruption—are promptly checked by marking those who are in any way found to abuse their trusts for private interests or otherwise. Pittsburgh is undoubtedly a growing city, with great resources and great prospects in the future. It is wholesome, however, for her authorities and people always to remember—what some sanguine individuals are sometimes prone to forget—that Pittsburgh is neither London nor New York and that to promote her well-being, and bring her rapidly to the full stage of development of which she is capable, it is, above all things, essential that she should be wise and economically governed, according to her means, so as to unite alike both capital and labor from other cities, and given as much as possible, the business of production. With all her varied resources she has rivals to meet in that field whom she cannot afford to despise. She has them close at home beyond both her rivers, and must be cautious that she does not give them advantages by large debt and heavy taxation as its consequence, which may more than overbalance the superiority of her position, and drive her business speculations away to build them up at her expense. It is above all things important to her to be a *cheap* city, where men can live and work on the most favorable terms, if she is ever to be a *great* city, as we confidently believe that under wise and honest and economical management she is destined to become.

In this view, it is certainly not a matter of indifference that the Mayor should be a wise and prudent man, who is not known to have favored *jobs*, or given himself over to any incipient "rings" which may have been disclosing themselves at the early stage of our consolidated history. If there is any one of the candidates who is apparently favored by support from such quarters, it would be a strong argument against him, particularly if he should have no very obvious qualification for the place, and undue means are used to promote his success, over better and safer men.

We see, as we think, a disposition in some prominent quarters to limit the contest to *two* candidates, both from the outer wards, and this upon the ostensible ground that it is too late for anybody in the city proper, where the revenues are for the most part collected, to hope for a successful canvass, however meritorious or eminently fitted he may be. We do not understand this. The candidates *inside* are quite as well known as those *outside*, and without enlisting in the controversy ourselves, we hope that no man will be deterred from making his choice of the man he considers best, by the advice that the field is pre-occupied or monopolized by a premature start, on the part of others who have been in public training with the ropes so laid, as to exclude other candidates from the lists. Although it may be that "it is the early bird that getteth the worm," a place like this is for *worthiest* only. With no preference for those who have been most eager, and whose *incubation* has been the the longest, and we mistrust the strategy that would seek to profit by such an argument which is anything but a compliment to the man who has nothing better to rely upon. It will not do to say to the people that it is too late to get the right man. It is never too late till after they have voted.

THE argument before the Chancellor of New Jersey, on the rule to show cause why an injunction should not be granted to prevent the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey from leasing their works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, would be heard on the 12th day of September next. The Chancellor has just recovered from an attack of variololid.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The oldest daily newspaper in London is the *Public Ledger*, started in 1759, and now merely an advertising sheet for auction sales. The oldest newspaper is the London *Gazette*, established in 1665, and published continuously twice a week ever since. There is a complete file of this important journal, 1665–1871, in the Library of Congress at Washington. The *Times* was not founded until 1788, and then under another name.

A piano that is played with the feet is the latest musical invention announced in England. It has sixty-eight keys, which are cubical blocks of wood, and each one strikes a chord of four notes. The inventor wears slippers when playing, and while he performs upon the piano with his feet he plays the flute with his mouth and fingers. The effect is said to be very remarkable.

Some six miles east of Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, there is a spring known as the "Burning Well," situated at the very base of the Cumberland Mountains, and on the banks of a small stream called Dix river. The water in this well is in a constant state of ebullition, and regularly every day, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, overflows. A large quantity of gas is liberated, said to be an exhibition of hydrogen gas, to which a light being applied a flame, sometimes ten or fifteen feet in height, results. The only peculiarity curious feature of this well is the diurnal and infallibly regular overflow, as there are several "burning wells," so called in that and other States. The water has a strong saline taste, but, singularly enough, even after the surface has been seemingly on fire for a half hour or more, it is as cold as before the overflow.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "Within the last week the tones of the revolver, derringer and shotgun have broken the stillness of our city's air three times, and the corresponding number of unfortunates now sleep in the valley. Verily, it begins to look like the old times of 1864 and 1865."

The reclaimed marsh lands in California are proving to be the best in the State, not only for the production of all kinds of market vegetables, but also for grain raising. From an acre of such ground a crop of wheat was recently harvested, yielding seventy-five bushels and twenty pounds, exact measurement.

An enormous woman, one Carolina Heenan, is now on exhibition in London. Her age is said to be twenty-two years, and weight five hundred and sixty pounds. She measures seven feet around the body, twenty-six inches around the arm, and three feet six inches across the shoulders. It is added that, unlike most fat people, this large lady is able to sustain great physical exertion, is "handsome and pleasing," and "highly intelligent," not in the least "drowsy," nor is her face "fat and greasy." Mr. Barnum is advised to look up this interesting monstrosity.

The people in the vicinity of the White Mountains have been electrified by the discovery of Professor Hitchcock and party, now engaged in a geological survey of that region, that one of the Twin Mountains is a solid mass of jasper. In Waterville the Professor made a discovery which he regards as not only interesting, but highly important, and going far to determine the age of the mountains of that State. He found the Labrador spar formation, which is next to the oldest rock, in ledges. This rock has never before been found in New England, but is that which is found in connection with the rich ores of iron among the Adirondack Mountains of New York. The party is now engaged in fixing the limits of this formation.

New Hampshire is not, it seems, the first and only State, as has been stated, in which laws providing for compulsory education have been passed. Next month an act to that effect, passed at the last session of the Legislature, goes into effect in Michigan. In Texas similar legislation is soon to be put in force.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Fred. Grant's first experience as a civil engineer seems to have been rather thrilling. Bethand, a famous mountaineer and surveyor, led the young man out on the Colorado road from Clear Creek Canon. The road is frightful, a misstep would be instant death. Master Fred. did the work admirably, and received the approval of his grizzled mentor.

The Rev. Robert Thomson, a British clergyman, will, it is said, shortly preach two sermons, believed on good authority to have been composed by Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford, in 1818, for a young clerical friend of his own. The sermons are very scarce, being almost out of print.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, the famous African traveler, was at Hammerfest, Norway, on the 25th of July, and had just returned from North Cape, the extreme point of the European continent, jutting into the Arctic Ocean. Since he left the United States, last spring, he has visited Sweden, Finland, Lapland and a part of Russia and has been up the Gulf of Bothnia. He expects to be back in the United States next November or December, when he will prepare to give the public descriptions of the lands and occupations in this new field of labor and old home of the Mahl and other human races.

Monsieur Henri Cernuschi, a wealthy banker of Paris, who donated 1,200,000 francs when the Republic of France was proclaimed, and Monsieur Theodore Duret, of Paris, one of the largest wine merchants in the world, accompanied by a genuine European courier, who is conversant with all modern inventions, are now making a tour of the United States. They know little of the West, and will not leave for the Pacific slope, thence for China and other countries, having used out with the idea of making a trip around the world.

Chicago Water Pipe Difficulty.

The Chicago Board of Public Works and Council are just now having a peck of trouble, owing to the failure of D. M. Lord & Co., contractors, to supply that city with water pipes. The contract was made last January, the firm agreeing to furnish six thousand feet of pipe at $50 56 per ton. They proceeded to erect a building and to secure machinery, involving a large outlay of money, and it was not until June last that the manufacture of water pipe was fairly begun. Between that time and the suspension, two weeks ago, they had furnished the city with pipe to the value of $70,000, or nearly one-fourth of the whole contract. The creditors of the firm have preferred to waive payment of their claims for the present, and to make arrangements for the completion of the contract, provided the city will advance the price to be paid for the iron to what would now have to be paid for the same material. It is claimed that at the time the contract was made the current price of pig iron was $30[illegible] per ton, and that it has since advanced to $56 37, consequently the contract cannot be extended now except at a dead loss of $5 to $6 per ton. This is given as an explanation of the suspension of the firm, and as time is an important item the city has agreed to pay for the remainder of the pipe say $6 to $7 per ton advance on the old contract price. If this offer is rejected, the foundry must be closed and the contract re-let to persons in Pittsburgh, at from $5 to $6 per ton for pipe delivered in Chicago. The principal objection urged to this is, that it would involve a delay covering the greater portion of the season for laying the pipe, and is not unlikely that the Council will forgive the breach of contract and allow its completion at the figures Pittsburgh parties originally offered to do the work.

THE total entries of imports at New York for the month of July, from the official entries, which show a further large gain on the total for last year, the excess being upwards of six millions of dollars, or about twenty-five per cent. above the July returns in each of the previous two years—compare as follows: $21,041,171 for the past month against $16,805,205 in corresponding month last year, and $16,602,702 in same month the year before. The amounts withdrawn from warehouse in the same time for July in the respective years were $2,940,489, $3,465,853 and $4,121,504. There were about three millions increase in the imports entered directly for consumption, two millions increase in the entries for warehousing, and one million gain in free goods. This increase has not, however, allowed a largely to the stock in bond as might have been expected. Last year, on the 31st July, ten millions were in warehouse, and about eight and a half millions were withdrawn; this year twelve and a half millions were landed, and about ten millions withdrawn, so that twenty-eight and a half millions in foreign imports for their forwarding, and actually thrown upon the market during the month. The relative shipments from New York for the seven months were, this year, including specie, $185,779,917, against $165,171,738 last year, and $126,580,204 the year before. Exclusive of specie for the respective years, $122,203,600, $105,098,687 and $104,354,399. All the above accounts represent only the foreign commerce of the port of New York. These mainly form about two-thirds of the total imports of the whole United States, and about forty per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of specie. The imports for seven months show a gain of $49,209,176 upon the first seven months of 1870. The exports, exclusive of specie, show a gain of $27,922,913 upon last year.

A New Way of Testing Petroleum.

At the session of the American Science Association, in Indianapolis, Prof. Vander Weyde described his new test for the adulteration of kerosene, which seems to be of immediate practical value. This is founded on the fact that all vapors given off by petroleum are combustible, and that if any kerosene or other preparation from petroleum gives off a vapor at the accepted standard temperature of 110 degrees, it is not necessary to try whether it will burn, but sufficient to collect it in a proper vessel, by which we gain the additional advantage that we may measure the quantity of the vapor, while none of it can be lost by air currents incidentally passing over the surface of the liquid. He takes, therefore, a glass tube closed at one end and open at the other, and fills it with the petroleum to be tested, then closing the open end with the finger, inverts it in a vessel with water warmed to 110 degrees by mixing hot and cold water, and keeping it at that temperature by occasionally adding hot water. If now any vapor be apparent, it will collect in the closed upper part of the tube, displacing the oil downward. The amount of this gas will be a comparative test of the different qualities of oil and for this purpose the tube may be graduated in order to measure the amount of volatile liquid present in the same. This method is not subject to the discrepancies found in the usual way of testing, in which an impure and dangerous quality of oil may be made to appear safer than it is by slow and gradual heating, and which if performed in a light draft of air will have the vapors carried off as soon as developed, so that it becomes impossible to ignite them. This test method gives freedom from the danger of using fire, more accuracy, a trustworthy means of measurement and, no chance for deception.

A Fish the Like of Which was Never Before Seen.

A curious fish was captured near Cape Charles, a short time since, and taken to Baltimore for preservation and exhibition. It is fifty-eight inches long, eleven and one-half inches in diameter, and weighs fifty-one pounds. The head is just one foot long, from nose to back part of the gills, and when the mouth is closed is formed very much like that of a herring. When open, the mouth shows a large cavity, and is armed on each side by a powerful bone, with edge like a file, and the lower jaw is jointed near the center. It has no large teeth, but on both the upper jaws there are rows of fine teeth. The body bears the same size from the head to the lower end of the dorsal fin, where it tapers rapidly, though not unsymmetrically, to the tail, which is very broad in the centre. At the lower extremity of the dorsal fin is a fin which attaches to the back by a joint, and about one foot in length, and entirely without bone or tendon. The eye of the fish is as large as that of a horse, and is very bright and clear. One of the most singular features of this strange fish is that near the center of each side, from the head to the tail, there is a distinct line, all the scales above which are of a silver color, and all below it are of a high gone color. Persons who have followed the sea for years say they never saw the like before.

THERE is every prospect for a large and successful meeting of the International Prison Congress in 1872. Rev. Dr. Wines, who is in Europe making arrangements for the International Prison Congress to be held in London next June, writes from London on the 11th inst., to say that he is meeting with great success in his mission. General Schenck has co-operated cordially and effectively, and the British government give assurance that it will favor the congress. The council of the British Social Science Association have voted to aid Dr. Wines, and their Secretary, Mr. Edwin Pears, signs with him a circular on the subject. Dr. Wines has now gone to the continent, to address other governments in relation to the matter.

RELIC OF PRE-AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

The Aztecs' Calendar Stone—A Model of it in the Indiana State Library.

Mr. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, a few days ago forwarded to Gov. Baker, of Indiana, a valuable and curious contribution to the State Library, in the shape of a model of the calendar stone of the Aztecs, the discovery of which shows how accurately those ancient people of Mexico measured the lapse of time.

This stone was found on the 17th of December, 1790, near the center of the Imperial Square in the City of Mexico, where it had remained buried from the time of the conquest by Cortez, until its accidental discovery, through the repaving of the plaza. When found it was lying flat with its sculptured face downward, and the upper part only eighteen inches from the level of the ground. By order of the Viceroy, and at the request of the authorities at the Cathedral, it was delivered to them, on condition of being placed in some position easily and constantly accessible to the public. This was complied with by its being built into a sort of buttress projecting from one of the angles of the Cathedral.

The interpretation of the hieroglyphics upon this stone, representing the Aztec division of time, is a work which has engaged the attention of several learned writers, both Mexicans and foreigners. Don Antonio Leon de Gama, soon after the discovery of the Stone above mentioned, published a volume upon the subject, which though severely criticised by Father Bizzarte, another antiquarian of that time, has been generally accepted as the best source of information. The eminent American ethnologist, Albert Gallatin, also gave a satisfactory description and interpretation, which is to be found in volume 1 of the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society.

The Aztec civil year consisted of eighteen months of twenty days each, to which were added five complementary days that were not considered as belonging to any month, and were regarded as unlucky days by the Aztecs. At the expiration of each cycle of fifty-two years, twelve days and a half were interpolated to compensate for the six hours annually lost.

The conclusion of each cycle was a memorable event in Aztec annals. The perpetual fires in the temples, and all the fires in private dwellings, were extinguished; they destroyed much property, and literally "clothed themselves in sack-cloth and ashes." At midnight of the first day of the new cycle, imposing religious ceremonies were celebrated by the people in mass, including the sacrifice of human victims, and the lighting of a new fire by friction from a wooden shield, placed on the breast of a victim. This fire was then communicated to torches borne by thousands of runners, who conveyed it to the remotest settlements of the Aztec empire.

An examination of the hieroglyphical figures engraved upon the stone reveals all the dates of the principal positions of the sun, and it thus appears that the Aztecs had ascertained with considerable precision the respective days of the two passages of the sun by the zenith of Mexico, of the two equinoxes, and of the summer and winter solstices. They had, therefore, six different means of asserting and verifying the length of the solar year, by counting the number of days elapsed till the sun's return to each of these six points—the two solstices, the two equinoxes, and the two passages by the zenith.

The material of the stone is an exceedingly hard stone of basalt, found only at a great distance from the city of Mexico. It is eleven feet and eight inches in diameter, and about two feet six inches in thickness. During the late empire, a cast on a large scale was made for the Emperor Maximilian, and one or two copies were sent abroad, but the originals were not represented with the same accuracy as in the present model.

Sale of British Arms.

(London Correspondence New York Times.)

After the acquisition of such vast numbers of rifles and cannon as the last war yielded to Prussia, it turns out that there is absolutely no room for storing them, especially as the infantry is to receive a new kind of fire arm. The captured rifles and muskets amount to 500,000, of which over 200,000 are entirely new; to these must be added 120,000 captured in the German war of 1866, and a small number taken from the Danes, and subsequently from the Duke of Seswick-Holstein in 1864. The number of cannon taken since 1864 is estimated somewhere between 6,000 and 7,000 pieces. To get rid of some of this unprofitable wealth, Government has determined to part with it to its new friends in the east of Asia, and Japan has made the beginning by purchasing 50,000 rifles. In Japan, according to Prussian accounts, an army is forming on the Prussian system, and to this the 50,000 breech-loaders will prove a perfect treasure. Of more importance than the money value is the improvement of international relations with the Asiatic Powers, and added very much to the influence Prussian papers—Count Bismarck's themselves that they are doing something to subvert English supremacy in the East, and almost express a hope that one of these powers may declare war against England, because they would thus be afforded an opportunity of revenging the insult done to England for the Birmingham rifles sold to France, by supplying her Asiatic foes with muskets.

The Crops in South Carolina.

Under date of the 22d a correspondent writing from Birmingville, S. C., says: For seven weeks not enough rain has fallen to lay the dust of the roads, and all the growing crops are nearly or quite ruined. The corn was just beginning to fill out in the ear, and the cotton to bloom, when the dry weather commenced, and both are standing to-day in nearly the same condition as regards advancement in growth, but sadly burnt and dried up. There will not be corn enough raised here to pay for the gathering, and in some instances farmers have either turned their stock into their cornfields or have cut it down for fodder. The cotton will not average one-third of a crop, and will scarcely pay for the ginning. It is so short and scattered. There is much anxiety manifested among the people in this section relative to their next year's supply. Many have decided not to meet for the crop—for fertilizers, labor, &c.—but will have nothing to meet them with. It is the opinion that many of our best men will be so discouraged that they will leave this section of the State and go to the West. Many have already done so from the upper districts during the last few years, on account of our present political condition, which is driving many good men out of South Carolina.

The Agricultural Implement Trade.

The trade in agricultural implement of all descriptions is said to have been remarkably good throughout the entire season, and it is expected that the sales will foot up a considerably larger aggregate than last year. The stocks to carry over to another season will be less than for several preceding ones, not so much on account of the increased demand, as to the growing disposition on the part of manufacturers and dealers to curtail the supply to suit prices only in sufficient quantities to meet the current requirements of the trade. The fall Southern trade has opened, and buyers have already appeared in the market besides shipping plows to be used in October and November. Orders from Cuba, Pernambuco, Montevideo and South African markets are also coming in. The foreign trade is holding out well, and most of the agricultural warehouses, notwithstanding it is now harvest time at home, are fairly active in filling orders for implements to go South and across the water.

QUITE a sharp little controversy has broken out over the question whether the Emperor Napoleon died tears at Sedan. M. Amedee Achard says that the Emperor left the town in plain clothes, smoking a cigarette. M. Paul de Cassagnac asserts that he went out weeping, and in uniform. It has been suggested that a man might, with a little care, smoke a cigarette and cry at the same time, but it is difficult to see how he could be dressed both as a civilian and as a soldier. The other chroniclers and commentators who have joined in the argument have not ranged themselves exactly on one side or the other, but have modified and impugned the statements of the two leading champions in various ways. Some hold that the Emperor was in plain clothes and cried; others that he was in uniform and did not cry. There is a general agreement, on the one hand, which, considering his well-known habits, has certainly probability to warrant it, and it is barely possible that he may have cried because the Prussians smoked him out.

A CORRESPONDENT relates the following story of M. Thiers: The day before the late review at Longchamps he was observed to be walking up and down his study as if in great uneasiness of mind. When asked what troubled him he replied that it was his insignificant appearance. He was afraid he would look very small among all the bedizened officers and generals who would on the following day have to sustain him in public. He was sorry he had so often refused promotion in the Legion of Honor, for, perhaps, a bit of red ribon across his bosom would make the soldiers feel a little respect for him. He thought he could, as the head of the Executive power in France, give himself a bit of ribon for the occasion, but he would not unless the Ministers approved. The Ministers, of course, were all unanimously declared he deserved to be "Grand Croix" for the services he had rendered his country. Mr. Thiers very depressingly cast a glance at himself when a yard of the widest watered ribbon was tied across his bosom that day, and actually felt a wish that he never thought he should come to want to be "decorated for himself." Was it not in respect for the dignity of my office," he added.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* is a Democratic paper, the conscience of whose editor was not sufficiently seared to permit him to defend or even to remain silent respecting the vast iniquities of the Ring. Referring to which matter the New York *Evening Telegram*, a journal whose literary character is of a considerably higher order than its politics, accuses the *Eagle* of gravitating toward the Republican party. This is a splendid compliment to the fearless and outspoken assaults of that journal on municipal corruption, but it is terribly severe on Democracy. Does the *Telegram* really desire it to be under-stood that in the degree in which a man is upright and honest, his allegiance and usefulness as a member of the Democratic party become impaired?

A FRENCH journal describes a new composition intended to prevent boiler incrustations. The inventor has given to the composition the name of "Lithoracetif." It contains 5 per cent. of treacle or syrup of beetroots; 15 per cent of wahed lime (1 part lime and three water); and 80 per cent. of liquid oxide of natrium (34 deg. Beaume). The Lithoracetif precipitates immediately all bicarbonates, sulphates, &c., reduces all grease into soap, neutralizes all acids, and destroys old deposits of whatever thickness. The composition does not in the least injure the metal of the boilers.

A MILITARY expedition, consisting of seven companies of infantry, numbering 420 men, besides scouts and teamsters, is now fitting out at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purpose of repressing the hostile demonstrations of the Sioux Indians in Yellow Stone Valley, and to escort the engineers engaged in locating railways through Dakota and Montana. The expedition will leave Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, on September 6th.

THE New York *Herald* of Sunday has an article on camp meetings, which is modestly headed, "The *Herald's* Advice Taken—Religion in the Woods." The title is exceedingly apropos, for we suspect that anybody who follows the teachings of that journal will ultimately find himself in the woods.

Wilted Down.

Ask the man who complains of "wilting down" in torrid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed on his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course, his strength has given way, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depetant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be renovated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For nearly a score of years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthening attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease and hope to thousands. As a preventive of the epidemics which make such havoc with the health of the inhabitants of new settlements, this famous tonic is certainly without a rival. Perhaps the principal portion of its world wide fame is attributable to its astonishing curves of dyspepsia, and all forms of indigestion. But these are not a moiety of its triumphs. All the types of billiousness yield to its persistent use. It is a regulating medicine of the highest order; and its effect upon the secretions, when irregular, is most salutary.

Imposition of the grossest character is sought to be practiced upon the community by vendors, who recommend under the name of "bitters" foul compounds of a dangerous character, which they attempt to substitute for the great national tonic. Shun all such nostrums, and see that you have the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, properly authenticated by label, name and stamp, and sold in bottles only.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
JOHN REBMAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
[Re-Advertisement.]

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
Washington, August 25, 1871.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 4th day of September, 1871, for the delivery in the District of Columbia of

Nine Millions (9,000,000) of Pounds of 36-inch Cast-Iron Water Pipe and Special Castings.

The entire quantity of Pipe is divided into four lots, and proposals will be received for the whole or less number of lots.

The terms are the same as distributed under advertisement of July 24. No bid will be received which does not agree to commence the delivery on or before the 1st day of October next.

Each bidder must agree, and the contractor will be required to forfeit one dollar ($1) a day for delay in the delivery of each pipe, and specify a reasonable time required in the circular and this advertisement.

No proposals for less than five hundred tons will be received except in the printed forms, which, with circulars, specifications, plans and forms of contract, can be had on application in person or by letter or telegraph to

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners for Taylor Street Improvement, until THURSDAY, August 31st, 1871,

For the Paving of Taylor Street with Stone or Wooden Pavement.

From Liberty Avenue to Laurel avenues, a distance of about 1,200 feet. Plans and Specifications can be had at the City Engineer's office, and at P. Blum's Grocery, Cedar street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Paving," and addressed to Herman Myers, Taylor street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

HERMAN MYERS,
President of the Board.
Attest, TITUS BERGER, Secretary.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.

C. S. OVERHOLT, } Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
J. LLOYD SHALLENBERGER, }
JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, Pittsburgh, Pa.

McAdams & Co.,
BURNERS OF
PEERLESS WHITE LIME.
Office at 25 Smithfield Street.
Yard at Connellsville Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kilns at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland co., Pa.

Having our own Cars and Wagons, we are prepared to deliver Lime, or will sell at Yard, to be taken away, in lots of Ten Perches (30 bushels), for any Station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will receive prompt attention. MWF

Sam'l. Gray & Son,
SUCCESSORS TO
GRAY & LOGAN,
Merchant Tailors,
47 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR.

Lace Curtains,
In Swiss, Tamboored and Nottinghams.
NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED
LACE SHADES,
A NEW NOVELTY
LAMBROQUINS AND DRAPERIES,
CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.
Sole Importers in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATER.
INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

Thompson & Lyons
MANUFACTURERS OF
Linseed Oil,
RAW AND BOILED.
Oil Meal Constantly on Hand,
FOR STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDING.
No. 15 West Diamond Street, Allegheny.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 5, 1871.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.
At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Great Bargains.
Fancy Bow Ribbons,
Fancy Sash Ribbons,
Silk Neck Scarfs,
Silk Neck Handkerchiefs,
At Less than Half Price.
The above are nearly all New Goods and Handsome Patterns.
ALSO, A NEW LOT OF
Roman Pattern Ribbons
ALL WIDTHS, AND
Black Sash Ribbons.
F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

NEWS
DRY GOODS,
AT
Wholesale AND Retail,

We have just opened a large stock of New Goods, adapted to the early Fall Trade. We will sell at the very lowest eastern prices, and Cut Piece Goods in any quantity to suit purchasers, and earnestly invite buyers to call and examine our Stock, whether for the purpose of purchasing or not.

We keep everything in Dry Goods and Standard Notions required by a Retail Dry Goods Store, our Retail Business enabling us to keep up a full stock at all seasons of the year.

Particular attention is invited to the O. N. A., "Our New Alpaca." To these goods has been conceded by all who have examined them, superiority in make, color and finish, and we will satisfy any one that at the prices at which we are selling them they are the cheapest by far of any in the market.

McKee, Murphy AND Co.
59
Market Street,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVE.
Fall and Winter Importation
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, SILKS
AND
Millinery Goods,
AND MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LADIES' AND MISSES'
HATS AND BONNETS,
237 and 239 West Baltimore Street,
Offer the LARGEST MILLINERY STOCK to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice, variety and cheapness, comprising the First Empress of Novelties.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,
AT
Popular Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
New Woolen Yarns
IN PLAIN, MIXED AND FANCY COLORS.

At 6¼c. Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 12½c, Ladies' Merino Hose.
At 37½c. Gent's Calico Shirts.
At 50c. Gent's Calico Shirts.
At 50c. Ladies' Gored Poplin Skirts.
At $2. Ladies' Woolen Shawls, worth $3 50.
At $2 25. Ladies' Striped Woolen Shawls, worth $4 00.

SHIRT FRONTS,
Close and Open, All Grades and Styles.

Table Doylies, Table Napkins, Lamp Mats.
Laces and Embroideries.
Velveteens and Silk Finished Velvets.
Satins and Trimming Silks.
New Hats, Ribbons and Flowers.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NOW OPENED
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
WHOLESALE STORES.
OUR FULL IMPORTATION OF
Black Bonnet
VELVETS,
Colored Bonnet Velvets,
BLACK
Mantle Velvets,
COLORED VELVETEENS,
Black Velveteens,
In Heavy and Light Weights, and best shades
BLUE BLACK, COLORED
AND
Black Velvet
RIBBONS.
Which we are prepared to sell at much less than present Eastern Prices.
Large additions made in all departments during the past week.
Wholesale Only.
77 AND 79 Market St.
RETAIL FLOORS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF
Black Sash Ribbons,
Black Corded Sash Ribbons,
Fancy Rep Bayadere Ribbons,
Roman Sash and Bow Ribbons,
New Scarfs in latest designs,
New Black Dress Silks,
New Trimming Silk,
New Embroideries and White Goods,
Elegant Assortment of Linen Collars.
Entire New Line of Goods
JUST RECEIVED AND AT LOW FIGURES, AT
Morganstern & Co's
MWF

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The Gard Br

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated JANUARY, 1871, and interest is payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, August 29, 1871.

Commercial paper of good houses is making its appearance in money circles, showing some slight activity in trade. This class of paper, when for short time, is taken at low rates, but when made for three or four months has to pay the full rates

Stagnation is still the ruling feeling. They say, the brokers having nothing else to do, are amusing themselves making pools and rafting pictures from the Dollar Store by way of keeping their hands in.

—There has been a great deal said about the manner of placing the new Government loan, with severe and unfriendly criticism on the Secretary of the Treasury, chiefly from those whose political faith is expressed by the "greenbacks for bonds" theory. They have intimated very strongly that the loan was really placed at great expense to the Government, and at a figure below par.

We give below an authoritative account of the placing of the $300,000,000 five per cents from the New York *Post*:

There is much ingenious speculation as to the terms upon which the five per cent. funded loan of the United States has been placed. Incredulous people who are not in the confirmation argue that because the loan, under the management of the Treasury officials, became a practical failure, it is impossible that it should be otherwise in private hands, and that therefore the published announcements of subscriptions are unfounded, and the whole business is, in Wall street parlance, a "wash."

The most satisfactory reply to the unbelievers will be found in the announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury next week, which will call in for payment under the five twenty coupons, which has matured, an amount of the 5-20 bonds of 1862 provided for by the cash sales of the new fives, and the appropriation of twenty millions of the surplus gold of the Treasury—say in round figures about one hundred million dollars.

This action of the Secretary will be in strict conformity with the provisions of the law authorizing the funding loan, which gives the Government money derived from the new bonds to the retirement of the earliest issue of five-twenties, by public announcement, which will stop the interest upon the designated bonds in ninety days from date of notice.

The commission paid by the Secretary upon the bond negotiations is the same which was allowed to the European agencies established early in the year, viz.: *Five-sixteenths of one per cent.*, which is the estimated remainder of the $1,000,000, appropriated by the funding bill after providing for the expenses of preparation, issue and delivery. This commission goes to Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and Jay Cooke & McCulloch, and is by them shared with the combinations who took the bulk of the original subscriptions, and who allow to banks and bankers a uniform one-eighth per cent. upon their purchases.

The only additional advantage to the "syndicates" is that also allowed to the National Banks, the deposit of the proceeds of cash subscriptions until required for the redemption of the bonds called in under the Treasury notice.

It was indispensable that the Secretary should have the money received as a preliminary to his call for bonds to be redeemed. Having been provided it could be withdrawn entirely from commercial uses and locked up in the vaults of the Treasury only with great attendant disturbance of the money markets and the foreign exchanges, and indeed so large a withdrawal of money would be practically impossible.

As it is, the five-twenties called in for payment will be turned in to the European and American agencies, and the interruption to trade by the change of bonds without in any way affecting the course of trade. This advantage to the depositories is their compensation for the risk of the original subscriptions of fifteen millions in Europe and ten millions in America.

The results attained are the best vindication of the means adopted, and demonstrate conclusively the advantages compassed under the combination of banking firms and institutions and the concentration of their influence in favor of the success of the agreement, as compared with the former system of an unlimited number of treasury agencies without any controlling head.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118⅛	118⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅝	113⅞
10-40s	112⅝	112⅞
Gold	112⅜	112⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s of 1881	118⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅝
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Union Pacific Railroad	88½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Pacifics	116

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 29, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & N.	97½	97½	97½	98¼	98¼	98¼
Do. Scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Reading	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
Harlem			120½	120½	120½	
Mich. Cent	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Lake Shore			102½	102½	102½	102½
Illinois Cent	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Cleve. & Pitts	71¾	71¾	70½	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
C. & N. W	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do. pref	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Rock Island	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. pref		84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Ft. Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Miss	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chic. & Alton	130	130	129½			
Do. pref	132	132	132			
R. I. & Erie	23½		23½			
N. J. Central	97½		97½			
Canton	80		80			
W. U. Tel	82½		82½			
Quicksilver	13		13	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Adams Ex	68		68			
Wells F. Ex	32		32			
American Ex	58		57			
U. S. Ex	23	23	23			
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawissa preferred	48¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾
Schuylkill Navigation	57¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks for a margin for the lowest commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 29, 1871.

REMARKS.—There has been a continuous fall of rain all day, which, with that which has fallen for the past forty-eight hours, may cause a swell in the rivers sufficient to let the coal fleet get away on its destination to the south and southwest. Should such be the case, the impetus given to the fall trade will be incalculable. Owing to the heavy fall of rain the attendance at the Grain and Produce Exchange was not as large as usual, and the sales were not heavy. Those made will be found noted below.

Flour—We find it rather difficult to get at prices of new wheat flour, but our quotations will be found very near the mark. There is little old wheat flour in the market, which is held firm. Wheat—Old is fast passing away, and, indeed, new is very nearly as good for milling purposes. Groceries—There is a good demand for sugars and coffees, and dealers say that the fall trade has already darkened upon them. Bacon and provisions are held firmly at quotations, with an increasing demand reported. The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

Apples—The receipts have fallen off, being only 28 bbls. Prices are stronger, and we are reported sales of good large at $2 50@3 50 per bbl; a sale of a lot of choice "Bush" at $3 20@4 00 per bbl. Prices have an upward tendency.

Ashes—There is a fair demand with regular sales; Soda 4@4½; common refined 4½@4¾c; pearls 8¾ @9c; pots 9½c.

Beans—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at $1 50@2 00.

Bacon and Provisions—Dealers report a fair trade demand, and feel hopeful that the prospect of a lively fall trade. They say the bottom price has been touched, and that a rebound is sure to follow. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured Hams 13@15½c; do sugar-cured Shoulders 10@10½c; Bacon Shoulders 9½@9¾c; ribbed and scarce; plain shoulders 9@9½c. Dried Beef sides 9@9½c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Dried Beef scarce and nominal. Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c. Lard, tierces 10@10½c; Keg and packets 11@12c per lb. Mess pork $14 00@14 50. Country lard 8@9c.

Beeswax—There is a steady trade demand, with regular sales at 25@26c per lb.

Baking Powder—Banner, ¼-lb cans ⅌ doz. $1 75; ½-lb cans $3; 1-lb cans $6; 5-lb cans, $28 ⅌ per doz.

Brooms—The following are the rulings of the market: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

Butter—There is a steady trade demand for a choice article suited for table use. Prices have advanced and we are reported sales at 18@20c ⅌ lb; fair to medium will fetch 12@14c; fresh packed 16c. No demand for common.

Cheese—The market is quiet with sale: Louisville Factory, 12½c; Hydraulic, 12½c; Johnston, 12½c; Rosendale, 12½c; Concord Dairy, 12½c; Lard Pressed, 12½c; Sage, 12½c.

Candles—There is a fair demand; sales as follow: Star, full weight, 19c; short, do 17c; mould 12c ⅌ lb.

Cheese—The receipts of cheese are light, and prices are stronger with an upward tendency. Receipts 78 boxes. There is a good demand at the following quotations: Ohio Goshen 12½@13c; Factory 9@9½c; Dairy sales ⅌ lb.

Concentrated Lye—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $4 60@4 70, and Philadelphia $5 50.

Carbon Oil—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 22½@23c. Small lots command the usual advance.

Corn Meal—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 80@85c ⅌ bush.

Corn—Under light supplies corn has advanced 1 @ 2c ⅌ dozen, and good fresh now command 14@15c ⅌ dozen.

Flour—The receipts of flour since our last amount to 550 bbls. Prices of old wheat flour are firm and unchanged. Of the new wheat, western brands, are unsettled. We quote as follows: Mills—White wheat $7 40; Pan Handle—Southern amber, $6 70; Morning Glory—Red winter, $6 30 per bbl, sack, 30c higher. Store rates: Red winter, $6 50; Minnesota, bakers' brands, $6 50@6 90; Minnesota medium, $5 75; new white wheat, $6 62½@6 87; white wheat, old, $7 @7 25; lower grades below these figures.

Grain—The following are the receipts since our last report:

Wheat sacks	1,489	Barley sacks	770
Rye sacks	150	Corn sacks	195
Oats sacks	1,519		

The market could not be styled an active one, though there was a fair trade demand. The sales at the Grain and Produce Exchange were as follows: Six cars red wheat at $1 26 ⅌ bushel; 50 bbls flour at $6 30 ⅌ bbl; 1 car white middlings at $1 05. We are reported sales amber at $1 28; white $1 30; red $1 23 @ 1 24 ⅌ bush. Oats are inactive. We are reported sales at 45c. Corn—Sales prime car, on track, at 66@66½c, and from store at 73@74c; yellow shelled 62@65c; mixed 60@62c. Rye—Sales by car load at 70@75c ⅌ bushel. Barley is in better demand with sales at 80@85c per bushel.

Groceries—There is a lively demand for groceries, particularly sugars and coffees. Indeed, dealers insist that the fall trade has opened up, and that the "good time coming" is near at hand. We quote:

Coffee—Strictly prime at 19½c; prime 18½@19c; good 17@17½c; fair 16@16½c; roasted in papers 22@25c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; prime $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 85c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair 75c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12@13c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Sugar-cured Grain—Hams 11c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 60c; lower grades 40@50c.

Hay—The receipts are light and prices firm. We quote timothy $22@24 ⅌ ton; wagon $25@28.

Hops—Old 25c ⅌ lb.

Husks—Regular sales at 2½@2¾c.

Hides—Green salted 10½@11c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

Horses—Sales Pittsburgh at 170@175c for No. 1, and 60@65c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 large at 175@180; light 150@160.

Honey—Sales at 25@30c.

Hemp—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky a $7 50; dressed 12½@13c ⅌ lb.

Lime—Cleveland white, $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

Onions—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales at $3 50@4 00 per barrel. The stock on hand is limited.

Mill Feed—Middlings ⅌ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 25; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal ⅌ bushel. Trade demand fair.

Potatoes—The market is abundantly supplied and prices are rather weak. We quote as follows: Young Rose 60@70c ⅌ pair; old 70@75c.

Portable Fruit—Is quite supply in the market; sales as follows: fresh dug $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bbl; Baltimore sweets $4 00@5 00 ⅌ bbl; Jersey do $6 00.

Peaches—Sales at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ bush, and scarce.

Plums—Prime ready sale at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ bush.

Bartlett Pears—Sell at $2 50@3 50 ⅌ bush.

Quinces—$2 50@3 50 ⅌ bush, and scarce.

Cider—Prime in demand; cider commands $8 00 ⅌ bbl.

Paper—Printing, rag, 13c; 14c ⅌ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 2½@3c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

Rags—Sales at 4@4½c ⅌ lb.

Royal Baking Powder—Sales ¼ ⅌ cans $1 50; ½ ⅌ lb $2 00; 1 ⅌ lb $6 00 ⅌ doz.

Scrap—Tennessee at 4½c ⅌ lb.

Tallow—Prime country, 8½c.

Salt—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

Shot—Kentucky 10c.

Whisky—Highwines 92c; common rectified 93c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahelay whisky $4 00@5 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

Tallow—City rendered, 9@9½c.

Wool—Sales of the year's clip at 40@45c ⅌ lb.

Willows—Kentucky 10c.

Whisky—Highwines 92c; common rectified 93c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahelay whisky $4 00@5 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛@112¼.

NEW YORK, August 29—P. M.

MONEY.

Money is very easy at 2@3 ⅌ cent.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 112⅛@112¼. Loans were made at from 2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum to 1-64 of 1 ⅌ cent. for use, and late in the day 2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum was paid for carrying. Clearances $20,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher at the close. Five-twenty bonds of all issues are scarce for delivery.

Coupons, 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	114¼	5-20s, 1868	113⅞
5-20s, 1864	114½	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, 1865	114½	Currency ⅌ cent	116½
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅝		

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange lower at 109½.

STATE STOCKS.

In State securities Tennessees and North Carolinas have been heavy. Missouris very firm.

Missouri	97½	Virginia, old	62
Tennessee, old	75	North Carolina, old	44
Tennessees, new	75	North Carolinas, new	35
Virginia, new	69		

STOCKS.

The stock market has been dull but firm, with Reading and Wabash the strongest. The fluctuations were generally limited, and the market throughout the day has not presented any special feature of interest. Rock Island was rather heavy.

Canton	62	Rock Island	93½
W. U. Telegraph	82	N. J. Central	97½
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	82
Mariposa	7	Preferred	84¾
Preferred	6	Wabash	40½
Pacific Mail	53½	Preferred	70
Wells-Fargo Express	56½	Fort Wayne	97
Amer's Express	58	Terre Haute	24
U. S. Ex	56½	Preferred	59
Pacific Mail	53½	Chicago and Alton	130
New York Central	98½	Preferred	132
New York Cent. Scrip	80½	Mississippi	45
Erie	18¾	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	91
Harlem	120½	Cleve. and Pittsburg	71
Harlem	128¾	Lake Shore	102½
Preferred	116¾	Michigan Central	116¾
Reading	114⅛	Illinois Central	123
Michigan Central	116¾	Cleve. and Toledo	107½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	78½	Central Pacific Bonds	90½
Northwestern	79¾	Union Pacific	88½
Northwestern Pref'd	91		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 29, 1871.

FLOUR—Demand light but holders firm.

WHEAT—Excited and higher by 3@5c; No 2 spring $1 24@1 25 for August, and $1 28@1 28½ for September; this afternoon firmer at $1 28@1 29 for September, $1 30 bid, cash.

CORN—Steady; No 2 mixed 45½c, cash or September; this afternoon dull at 45@c for August, and 44@44½c for September.

OATS—No 2 active and steady at 29½@29¾c.

RYE—Firm; No 2 low, 66c.

BARLEY—Steady; No 2 60@61c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork stronger and a shade higher. Lard and cut meats firmer and steady.

HOGS—Dull and declined 10c; sales at $4 10@4 60; receipts 5,000; shipments 1,000.

CATTLE—Quiet and weak at $2 37@5 35.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The dry goods business is improving with jobbers, and prices generally rule uniform and firm, yet there is much dissatisfaction in the trade at certain prints, all made being held at 10c, when it is well known that a number of them are worth 12½c. Ginghams are quite barren of madder colors, and hence prices on this classof work remain firm. Cotton flannels are firmly held, and agents assert that they are not making any money, and that goods can be sold at present prices. The demand for all of popular makes are in steady request at 15c, and Glasgow and Lily of the Valley are selling freely at 16c. Delaines and alpacas are in fair demand at 21@22½c, and reps at 25@26. While print cloths are unchanged, there is a better feeling in regard to them, as the stock is reported to be very small. Brown sheetings are in moderate request at 15c, and Glasgow and Lily of the Valley are selling freely at 16c. Bleached sheetings are in moderate request at steady rates. Woolen shawls are in moderate demand at 2@2 25. Cassimeres and woolen yarns generally. Carpets are in good request and prices firm, to sympathize with wool, which is scarce and high.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 29.—Market open; prices depressed under unfavorable advices from the West and West. The stock offered was of rather poor quality. The supply was light, and only 3 cars were reported sold. Trade was dull. Transactions comprised 121 Indiana steers, 1,061 at $4 00@5 00; 276 and 1,000 Illinois, 1,000 to 1,132 lbs, at $4 60@5 00. The following market has been made: The supply is liberal. Hogs dull; 38 cars were received; 31 went through for first hands; sales of 1,351, chiefly Michigan, at $2 20@4 87½.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 29.—Cotton quiet at 18½.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 29.—Cotton unsettled at 18½@18¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 29.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 18½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—Cotton very strong; middling 18½c. Flour—Receipts of wheat flour, 1,000 bbls; shipments 1,000 bbls. Corn—Small sales car delivered at 80c; in the city 75c. Rye—Sold at 65c. Oats—Receipts 1,000 bush; with an upward tendency. Round lots mess pork are held at $12 75. Bulk meats—Sales shoulders at 8½c; clear rib, do, clear, 10½c. Lard quotable. Bacon 13½ @14c. Whisky dull at 90c. Tobacco—Prices firm; active; sales of 184 hhds; logs 60 @6 85; low to good leaf $7 25 @15 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 29.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull. No 3 white Wabash $1 27. No 2 white Michigan $1 31; amber Michigan $1 28. No 2 amber Wabash sold at $1 25. No 1 red $1 26. No 2 do $1 24. No 3 do $1 20; rejected $1 15. Corn dull at 48c. Oats dull; No 2 white Michigan $1 29. Corn quiet, high mixed $6 50; low mixed $6 25. Timothy seed dull, No 1 $3 50; No 2 $3 40. Michigan 36c; rejected 33c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 29.—Flour—extra spring steady. Wheat—No 2 unsettled at $1 05@1 06; seller September, No 2 $1 14¾. Oats—No 2 steady at 32½c. Rye—No 1 easier at 59½c. Barley—No 2 steady at 66c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 29.—Flour firm. Wheat dull. No 1 red winter held at $1 26, without sale; sales of 3,000 bushels No 2 at $1 24. Corn—Sales of 2,000 bushels, with an upward tendency; refined 52@52½c; crude storage at 45 @46 @c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Minnesota	Aug. 30	Liverpool.
Russia	Aug. 30	Liverpool.
Iowa	Sept. 2	Glasgow.
Calabria	Sept. 2	Liverpool.
Europa	Sept. 2	Liverpool.
Java	Sept. 6	Liverpool.
Idaho	Sept. 6	Liverpool.
Virginia	Sept. 6	Liverpool.
Batavia	Sept. 7	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Sept. 7	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Sept. 9	France.
Atlantic	Sept. 9	Liverpool.
India	Sept. 12	Glasgow.
Canopus	Sept. 12	Liverpool.
Colorado	Sept. 13	Liverpool.
Parthia	Sept. 16	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 20	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Sept. 23	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Sept. 26	France.
Nevada	Sept. 27	Liverpool.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet by the pier marks, and falling slowly. The weather during the day was wet and disagreeable. Matters along the wharf were very quiet, all for the want of a good stage of water.

CAPT. THOS. W. REA has resumed command of the Red river and St. Louis packet Lady Lee.

THE steamer Lorena is offered for sale in our advertising columns. She is a good boat, and will be disposed of at a bargain.

CAPTAIN M. KENNEDY'S new side wheeler, intended for the Red river trade, is nearly completed. She will leave on the first rise.

THE present swell in the Monongahela will interfere with the work at dam No. 2.

CAPTAIN R. C. ROBINSON left Brownsville to take charge of the steamer Katie P. Kountz on her return to Stone City.

THE City of Chester came near sinking several coal flats at Memphis, Saturday, by running too close to the fleet. Forty men were required to keep them afloat.

MEMPHIS.—Cotton is being carried from points along White river to this city at 75c to $1 per bale. Railroad and steamboat competition has brought the rate down to its present cheapness.

THE boilers of the Lake Minnetonka steamers, Sue Gardner and Minnetonka, were condemned, by the United States inspectors last week, and prevented a Sunday School party from making an excursion across the lake.

THE little steamer Roma Wheeler was sold at Vicksburg on the 23d by the marshal for the emp. tion sum of $1,625. Capt. Hodge bought the property. The Countess was to be sold at Vicksburg on Thursday by the marshal.

MR. MADDOX is now engaged in removing the foundation of the old bridge pier on the Louisville side of the Cumberland river, and at clearing the channel at Nashville Island. He will next remove the obstruction at Gower's Island.

YACHT CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—Rear Commodore Osgood, of the New York Yacht club, accepts, on Commodore Douglas, the challenge, and will sail the Columbia against the Sappho, thirty miles to windward, for a thousand dollar cup.

THE steamboat Messenger is offered for sale in our advertising columns. She is a good boat and is in first rate order for the fall trade. She can be purchased at a bargain if application is made for price and terms. Address Capt. Wm. Dean.

THE Colossal, while recently engaged in transporting railroad iron up White river for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, knocked a hole in her hull when below Batesville. A bulkhead was built around the hole, and the boat proceeded on her way.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch of Sunday says: The work of wrecking the steamer Enterprise is to be commenced to-morrow. Her machinery will be transferred to a new boat now building for the New Orleans and Red river trade.

WE learn from Capt. Geo. Knight, chief clerk of the Nashville, of the sale of the Mary Boone at the Marshal's hands at Catlettsburg, Saturday. She was bought in by D. W. Elsa & Sons, who will run her between Catlettsburg and Gallipolis, connecting with the larger boats running below.

THE snagboats operating in the Missouri river are said to be doing good service. The commanders of the Star Line packets say they couldn't get along without them and make their regular trips. Capts. Russey and Abert are very effective, and are much praised by boatmen.

NOTICE.—During the suspension of navigation at Lock No. 2, the steamer West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, will leave Port Perry daily on the arrival of the 3:15 P. M. train from this city. For further information inquire of Capt. S. R. Patterson, at the Connellsville depot.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—All the pilots in our river district we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the present—during the time the water remains drawn from Pool No. 1—freight and passengers for Brownsville, Geneva and way points on the same water, will be conveyed by the Connellsville Railroad to Port Perry, and thence by boats. The passengers will leave daily at 4:30 P. M.

AT the request of passengers on the slack water, the boats will continue with the packets at Port Perry instead of McKeesport. In order to meet their views the change has been made. Captain A. St. Carlile has been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the comfort of passengers and the advantage of shippers.

SINCE the 17th of August the following amount of pig iron has been received from various furnaces up the river, and shipped by Wm. McFarland, and Capt. Weigher: W. Means & Co., 232 tons; Addy, Hull & Co., 174 tons; East Kentucky Railroad, 203 tons; Trimble & Asbury, 80 tons; Evans, Clinton & Co., 69 tons; total, 758 tons.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE St. Louis *Times* says: The shipments of ore this fall promise to be more brisk than any previous season. The Iron Mountain Company have about twenty thousand tons ready to go forward, and as the supply which now remains to be brought in is inexhaustible. The Company have at the present time some twenty thousand tons *en route* for different points on the Ohio, detained on account of low water, which it is expected will soon be relieved, as that stream is rising.

THE Mail Company are making ready for the fall trade. The steamer E. Bennett has been put in thorough and complete repair, and looks as good as new. The Elector is now undergoing very extensive repairs and improvements, that will add materially to the comfort and convenience of passengers. The Chieftain has been decked over, and fitted up handsomely. She will also receive a new dress of paint inside and out.

WHAT AN OLD BOAT BUILDER SAYS.—Gen. Eads, an old steamboat builder of Elizabeth, Pa., who carried on the business at that place up to the commencement of the war, while visiting his old home a few days ago, went on board and examined the hull of the new steamer John F. Tolle, and gave as his opinion that she is constructed of the best timber and finest workmanship of any steamboat hull he ever inspected, which is certainly a very great compliment to the veteran boat builder, William Latta, Esq.

THE Captains and pilots of the Upper Mississippi steamers Red Wing, Muscatine and Minnesota are out in a card in the St. Paul *Pioneer* charging Capt. Tain Hillhouse, of the Government dredge boat J. C. Caffery, with knowingly reporting false soundings. The card says: "The amount of water he reported a day previous to our arrival at St. Paul on our last trip was at least six inches to a foot more water in all bars reported, except Red Rock bar, it being the only one correctly sounded. On French Bank's bar we reported four feet more water than was there. We do this in justice to ourselves and the owners of the boats. The public may be led to believe, according to Captain Hillhouse's report, that pilots do not understand their business, or owners of the boats do not want them to go to St. Paul. Such a report would be unfair to us."

STOCK CITY.—The *Journal* of Friday says: The river at this point is still falling, and the sand bars and shoals now show themselves plainly. Boating above here is slow business.

Of the Kountz line of steamers there is but one now lying at the levee—the ballance are on duty up and down the river.

The Minor for Yanktown Agency is expected to leave on Monday.

The return of the Esperanza from Grand river has been looked for for several days past. She has been fourteen days out, and, with a good stage of water, could have made the round trip in about ten or twelve days.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—The James Howard passed up, heavily laden, four days out from New Orleans, with 400 tons for above. It is twenty-three days since she passed down. The City of Quincy, with 1,885 bars of railroad iron, 1,000 sacks of salt and two tons of other freight, passed up, four days from New Orleans for Cairo, and with less than 50 tons, passed up, five days out. The M. J. Wicks, with a barge in tow, will soon be loaded passed down. The Phil. Allin, from Friars Point, brought four bales of new cotton. The stage is opening finely, and in many fields planters are picking 100 pounds per day. The yield will be unusually heavy in this vicinity. The weather is all that can be desired for the maturing crop. The river continues to decline, and the river will soon to be too scant for boats to keep from grounding.

A SENSATION IN COTTON.—Saturday's Memphis *Avalanche* says: Yesterday Ferguson & Clay received from Wm. Eggleston, of Walnut Bend, a cotton gin and put up bale of new cotton from that place, the second from Phillips county, Arkansas. It was fully developed and was bought by J. C. Johnson on for 20 cents. Mr. Johnson, who is a gentleman of the highest standing, and is now serving his fifth session of popularity in the Legislature, says that he has no doubt the crop will be unusually large in this county. In this shape it was shipped to Wm. M. Grieves, Philadelphia. This morning it will go forward in the baggage car of the Memphis and Louisville express train. Its appearance at the depot last evening attracted crowds of admirers. The cotton was of excellent staple, and well ginned, and if a fair sample indicates that the new crop will be equal if not superior to that of 1870.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Times* of Saturday says: The race, about which there has been so much talk during the last few days, was brought to a close on Friday, and the Andy Johnson beating all her competitors by several hours. Below is published her time, which is certainly very good for a business trip, at the present stage of water: Steamer Andy Johnson left New Orleans Aug. 20, at 5 P. M.; landed at Baton Rouge; put out both stages and watched for passenger and ten horses; passed the Dixon at mouth of Red river at 4 P. M. Saturday; arrived at Natchez at 7:15 P. M. of the 22d; left Natchez at 7:15; landed at Rodney; took passenger; left at 8:35 minutes; at St. Joseph putting off freight, and arrived at Vicksburg at 6 A. M. of the 23d; left Vicksburg at 7½ A. M.; landed at Delta; took passenger at 12½ P. M.; arrived at Providence at 4½ P. M.; left at 5 P. M.; took a few passengers at Bernard's and left at 7 P. M.; two hours out; landed at Greenville and took cotton at Rodney; landed at Chicot's, Prentiss and Napoleon; discharged freight at White River; landed at Montgomery's, Lacosta and Pecan, and arrived at Ship Island—three days out; arrived at Memphis at 5½ A. M.—three days and seven hours and fifty minutes from New Orleans; left at 7 A. M. four hours at foot of Bulletin Island repairing broken cylinder and packing; landed at Hawk's Nest and Point Pleasant, reaching St. Louis five days and sixteen hours out from New Orleans.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 bdls do. B L Fahnestock & Co, 4 pkgs by bbl. Logan & Gregg, 4 cases handles. Bissell & Co, 3 pkgs tinware. Evans & Watson, 1 bdl do. Wm Eichbaum, 1 bdl do. Hyde & Goodrich, 2 bdls insulators. Jenkins & Rea, 100 bbls flour. Shoemaker & Co, 300 do. Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 pkg do. Wm Miller & Co, 25 bbls do. Kirkpatrick, 50 bags seed. Wm Miller & Co, 25 bbls do. Reineman & Co, 1 pkg do. Wm Semple, 1 pkg do. Phillips & Paul, 1 bbl do. Wm Thaw, 1 pkg do. Wm Phillips, 1 pkg do. Dilworth &

THE VERY LATEST.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has continued to fall on the California coast, with westerly winds and hazy weather. The area of lowest pressure, which was Monday afternoon central in Southern Wisconsin, has been drawn northward to Lake Superior, but is now stretching eastward beyond Lake Huron, and its influence has continued to extend to the Gulf and Atlantic coast. Southwesterly winds have prevailed from Illinois to New York and the Gulf, and have increased in severity on the lower lakes since this morning. Brisk westerly winds are now reported from Lake Michigan, and local rains and short squalls remain frequent over the Middle Atlantic coast. Rain has fallen generally since Monday afternoon from Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic. Partially cloudy and clearing weather now prevails from Minnesota to North Carolina and westward.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm center on Lakes Superior and Huron will probably, Wednesday, have extended northeastward far into Canada, with southeasterly wind and rain to-night on the New England coast. Southwesterly winds with local storms from Maryland and New Jersey northwards, and brisk winds from the southwest and west from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan. The conditions will remain favorable for short rains on Wednesday on the coast of the Southern and Gulf States.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Republican Convention.

MADISON, WIS., August 29.—The Republican State Convention meets in the capitol to-morrow noon. Many delegates and candidates have already arrived. Both the candidates for Governor, Hon. William E. Smith and General C. C. Washburne, are confident of success, each claiming a majority.

Speeches of Pendleton and Thurman.

COLUMBUS, O., August 29.—Hon. G. H. Pendleton spoke for an hour and three-quarters to a large audience, commencing by eulogizing Vallandigham and defending his character as a man and politician, after which he delivered substantially his Loveland speech, making no new points. Senator Thurman followed in a speech of an hour. He discussed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and stated that the Democrats had never had no objection to the Thirteenth amendment, but were as strongly opposed to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments as ever. He denounced the reconstruction measures of Congress, claiming that all the reconstruction necessary when the rebellion surrendered was for the Southern States to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress. He discussed the reconstructed State governments in detail, and said the debts of those States had been increased by negro and carpet-bag government $190,000,000. He denounced the Ku-Klux bill and the Treaty of Washington.

Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., August 29.—The Conservative State Convention will meet here to-morrow. A large number of delegates have arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

At the inquest on the victims of the Eastern Railroad disaster at Revere yesterday, J. S. Nowland, conductor, and W. O. Brown, engineer of the accommodation train, were examined, but no new facts were elicited.

The Universalists of New York held their State Convention at Syracuse yesterday, and adopted a new constitution and elected E. W. Crowell President.

A few new cases of yellow fever have appeared at Charleston, and three of the cases before reported terminated fatally. It is still hoped the disease will not become epidemic.

In Memphis yesterday, J. W. S. Brown shot and killed Captain J. T. Adams, for seducing his daughter and refusing to marry her. Brown surrendered himself.

A fight occurred among a number of countrymen in Sandoval, Ill., on Saturday, in which a man named Stevens was killed and three others seriously wounded.

Wm. Hickman was taken to Salt Lake City yesterday under arrest, on a charge of murdering a Spaniard last fall. Hickman was formerly a Mormon in good standing, and the Gentiles expect that his arrest will lead to some interesting disclosures.

William H. Dix, lumber merchant of Louisville, made an assignment. Liabilities $25,000; assets $20,000.

The Indiana State Association of Colored Baptists meets in New Albany September 7th.

A submarine diver of Mobile has thoroughly explored the sunken wreck of the Ocean Wave, but failed to discover any bodies. He reports the boat terribly shattered by the explosion. The casualties are thirty-five—killed, twenty-nine, wounded, twenty-six. Many persons believed to been on board the Ocean Wave at the time are still missing. Three more wounded died yesterday afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1871.

ANOTHER WITNESS AGAINST ROSENZWEIG.

The *Times* to-morrow morning will contain the statement of a reporter, claiming that while he was visiting Dr. Rosenzweig's (Ascher's) house to obtain material for an article for the *Times*, some time ago, he saw there the Brinkerhoff woman remains who was found in the trunk on Saturday. He positively identified the body.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 29.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Tuesday, August 29th, as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road P. T. Co., spot.....$4 42½
1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co.....4 45
1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co.....4 47½
1,000 bbls T. R. Co., spot.....4 50
1,000 bbls Church run.....4 60
500 bbls Church run.....4 65
2,000 bbls S. O. all year.....4 30
500 bbls Petroleum Center, gravity.....4 85
2,000 bbls Story Farm, regardless.....4 50
250 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity.....4 75
325 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity.....4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, 47 gravity.....4 80
2,000 bbls regular.....4 90
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity.....4 95
1,000 bbls 46 gravity.....5 00

There was, and particularly upon the upper road, very excited state of affairs existing nearly all day. On the upper road the market was $4 40 bid and $4 45 asked for Pennsylvania Transportation Company, which has heretofore been quoted A. T. Co.; during the day the case, $4 45 was bid, holders $4 50. At the close, however, oil was on sale at $4 45. Church Run is sympathy with the rest of the market, sold at $4 65, but dragged at $4 60. To-night on the lower road there was much less excitement, and a somewhat downward tendency was exhibited, though sales were made at the extreme upward figures of yesterday, and sellers scarce.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Granite State arrived up at 5 this morning, and returned to Cincinnati at 10:30 A. M. The river rose one and a half inches. Weather cool and showery. H.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 29, 1871.

River five feet and stationary. It rained from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Weather cool and cloudy. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—River three feet nine inches and falling. Weather cool and clear.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—River stationary with thirteen inches in the chute and five feet on Portland Bar. Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Eddyville, Cairo, Louisville—Burt is being put in splendid order. The tow boat Robin is being remodeled and lengthened.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 29.—Port list—James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Rubicon, for New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Glencoe, for New Orleans, 11 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans to Cairo, 4 A. M.; City of Quincy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Mary Johnson, St. Louis to New Orleans, noon; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 P. M. River stationary. Clear; thermometer 74.

New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Arrived—Argonaut, Tennessee river; Lucy Bertram, Lottie McKee and Lake Superior, Cumberland River; Memphis; Nile and Cambridge and Kellogg, Cairo; Huron and E. Hensley, Missouri river. Departed—Huntsville, Peoria; Moline McFike and Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Mary McDonald, Kansas City; Lake Superior, St. Paul. River about stationary. Weather clear and cool.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 29.—Cattle—Receipts 613; trade quiet and last week's prices barely sustained; extra cattle $6@7 75@8; extra $9 00@9 50; first quality $ 00@8 50; second $7 00@7 75; third $5 00@6 75. Sheep and lambs—receipts 11,862; prices about as last week; sales in lots at $3 00@5 50 each. Veal calves $5@12.

An English judge has lately administered a rebuke to the tyrannical and bullying practices of trades' unions, which we should like to see imitated in this country. A member of a protective society, who had declared his intention of severing his connection with the association, for making this notification was subject to gross abuse, called opprobrious names, and threatened with personal violence; in addition to which his employers were directed by the society to discharge him. He was an excellent hand, had been in their employment for ten years, and risen to a position of manager. His father and grandfather before him had worked in the same establishment. With all these claims on the regard and protection of his employers, they were weak enough to turn him off at the bidding of the ruffians, fearing their threats to stop work, which would entail loss on the firm. He brought an action against the society for damages. Counsel for the defense submitted that there was no case—that "trade unions were lawful societies, and there was nothing to render the acts in this case illegal." The judge was of a contrary opinion, however, and the jury backed the bench to the tune of $1,500. It would have been still more satisfactory if the employers who timidly knuckled to the threats of those fellows and discharged a trusty and blameless man at their dictation were also made to pay heavily for their connivance at the outrage; but as it is the verdict will probably cause English trades' unions to think twice before hereafter undertaking to deprive a man of his most inalienable rights. In this country the form of a constitution and by-laws have too often been held to put a sort of justification on the offenses of trades' unions, but it is possible that the precedent now set may induce our own courts to believe that men who commit an outrage in a corporate capacity, are not less criminal than when they perpetrate wrong in their individual characters. For it is time this lesson were set.

ALLECHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE, one of the Santo Domingo Commissioners, writes a letter to the New York *Tribune*, in which he defends the report made on the subject of the annexation of the island, and the course of the administration with respect to the schemes. He says the investigation of the island and of the people was made honestly, earnestly and thoroughly. "But Santo Domingo was already, for the time, a dead lock in the political pit. The chance of party drowned the voice of humanity, and the report was still born." He expresses the hope, that "Santo Domingo, so marvelous for its beauty and its fertility; so delicious in its climate and its fruits; so rich in its internal resources; so felicitous in its geographical position, may be kept from becoming the colony of any foreign government; and that its inhabitants may be saved from evil war and subjugation by the Haytiens until such time as the sober second thought of our people shall grant their prayer for the protection of our laws and of our institutions." He says he believes "in human *solidarité*, not in segregation; least of all that based on color," and scouts, "as childish, the fears that by fixing our flag over Santo Domingo, and establishing our civil and political institutions among its people, we shall affect the independence of Hayti any sooner or any more than its people shall desire to be affected. Our country lusts not for military conquest; we do not seek subjects, but we will not deny citizenship. Nor will we refuse to share the political blessings which God has vouchsafed to us, among our fellow men who honestly seek for them.

How Much Makes a "Capitalist?"

As the International Society has declared a war of extermination against all capitalists, it becomes interesting to know what is the limit beyond which a man cannot safely pass without incurring its hostility. The limit is announced to be five hundred thalers, or, in our currency, $365. Whoever has less than that amount is an "oppressed and down trodden" person. Whoever has saved up that amount out of his wages, or has it owing to him, or leaves it behind him at his death, or is ever expecting to get it, is a "bloated capitalist," and no better than one of the wicked. In the United States there are few who can escape punishment, for nearly every able-bodied man of good health and steady habits, whatever his trade, may reasonably anticipate that, at some time in his life, he will be the possessor of that much money, or, at least, that somebody will owe it to him. Such a one stands in imminent danger of becoming a "capitalist." Let him beware of International wrath to come. There is only one way by which he can avoid his fate. By selling off his property for cash, and inclosing all the surplus over $365 in a sealed envelope, directed to Dr. Karl Marx or George Odger, Esq., London, he may, perhaps, propitiate the offended Society, and not be subjected to the mild and gentle discipline which it is in the habit of administering, such as is described in the evidence given on the Communist trials in Paris.

An Entirely New Kind of Railway.

A novel tramway railroad has been lately built in Tuscany by an English biscuit are well known as articles of standard excellence; and their long list of other cakes and crackers contains many which have become established favorites with the public. Ask your grocer for Marvin & Co.'s crackers, or send orders to the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

EVERY ONE KNOWS

That a healthful diet should be carefully studied, and for this reason Marvin & Co.'s crackers and biscuit are entitled to special consideration. Their water crackers and butter biscuit are well known as articles of standard excellence; and their long list of other cakes and crackers contains many which have become established favorites with the public. Ask your grocer for Marvin & Co.'s crackers, or send orders to the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

"Time is money," and those who use the "Dollar Reward Soap" always save time and make money. For sale by all grocers.

KILLED! 1,000,000

Rats, mice and roaches by using Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold at Chas. Abel & Co., 172 Wylie avenue.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For banishing rats, mice and roaches—Abel's Vermin Exterminator. *Try it.*

Offices of "The Mercantile Agency," R. G. Dun & Co., 63, 65 and 66 Fourth Av.

In relation to "The Mercantile Agency" the attention of the business community is directed to the following points: With facilities constantly enlarging, and with a gratifying increase in the use of our detailed reports as a basis for credit transactions, the character of the information we have to offer is steadily enhancing in value; first, because it leads to the discovery of errors which have hitherto existed, and which are promptly corrected; and, second, because the information being tested by constant use, is confirmed in reliability. In a work of the character and magnitude of the reference book, made up as it is of an enormous aggregate of details, misapprehensions and inaccuracies can hardly be avoided; but if the reader will bear in mind the fact that the ratings contained in it are based upon fuller information on record at our offices, which is constantly being revised by the reports of trustworthy correspondents, and which our subscribers are constantly criticising by daily use, it is clear that each subscription at our offices the better are we prepared to meet the requirements of those who need information for business purposes; and we are happy to be able to state that never in the history of the Agency has it been more generally sought after than there been so numerous a list of subscribers as there is now accumulating, and who will, as they have always done, depend upon the character of the information which we impart for its correctness. Our increased facilities for obtaining, and the care bestowed upon the compilation of our books, is derived from all of the centers of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and from Europe and Canada to Cuba.

The thrifty branch offices which are all liberally sustained by local support, indicate the confidence which is reposed in the agency, and the increasing facilities possessed by it. The information upon which the ratings are based is available to every holder of the work, and we much prefer to allow subscribers to draw their own conclusions from the facts rather than to accept our interpretation of them. Besides, the frequency and rapidity with which changes occur during the interim of publication, and even while the work is in press, makes it almost imperative, where transactions are of importance, to procure the latest information from our records.

The collection department has been successfully carried on by us for years past, in connection with our business, and those having past due claims to collect will do well to examine our unequalled facilities to serve them.

ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, Manager.

The Following Verses Should be Twice Read to be Appreciated:

There are proverbs of old
Which have often been told,
That a stitch in time saves is much mending;
That a soft answer will turn away wrath,
Was enough to suffice,
Without a whole lecture depending.

Now if such is the case,
And no doubt you'll preface,
Keep the following firm in your mind:
Although nothing new,
Nevertheless it is true,
As each sufferer on trial will find.

If you wish to protect,
Without bad effect,
Your system from all kind of ills,
Do not be morose—
Only two for a dose,
Dr. Hoofland's Potophylin Pills.

If you suffer from sprains,
Or from rheumatic pains,
Or aches from overtasked toil,
To get rid of such cares
Use (Dr. Hoofland's) Bitters and Pills,
And bathe with Hoofland's Greek Oil.

If you've suffered for years,
Don't heed base counterfeits, (disease, acute or chronic;
They (Dr. Hoofland's German Medicines) will cure
If you cleanse your bowels with the Pills,
Use the Greek Oil for pains,
And strengthen with Bitters and Tonic.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

All kinds, internal, external, blind, bleeding, itching, &c., positively, perfectly and permanently cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, cautries or instruments, by Dr. De Jarnette, M. D., of Zion Arch street, Philadelphia, who is stopping at Union Depot Hotel, and will visit Pittsburgh for the last time till next Friday noon, September 1st, 1871. Those afflicted should embrace the opportunity and call upon him, as he guarantees instant relief and permanent cure.

Grocers.

Spice dealers and druggists all sell Barnett's Standard flavoring extracts.

For Irritation of the Scalp.

Apply *Barnett's Cocoine* night and morning.

Arioza, Fragar, Compono.
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, acts as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Peruvian Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic it confidently recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

Elegant Photograph Paper Weights.

A large and splendid assortment just received at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 89 and 91 Wood street.

Arioza, Fragar, Compono.
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

New China Ware,

At Breed's China Palace.

New Designs

Of china and glassware, at Breed's China Palace.

Arioza, Fragar, Compono.
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

MARRIED.

MAHAN—LOWEY.—On Tuesday, August 29th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Consul Thurlowe Smith, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH MAHAN, of Fairmont, W. Va., and Miss MAYNE H. LOWRY, of Pittsburgh.

[West Virginia papers please copy.]

DIED.

PAGE.—On Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock, JOHN H. PAGE, in his sixty seventh year.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Penn street, on THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWAYNE'S
Family Medicines.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

No Discovery in medical science during the present century enjoys such a reputation for curing Bronchitis, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Swayne's Ointment

Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch—cures Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills

Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good cathartic. These Pills contain every medicinal property desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which begin in the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

London Hair Color Restorer.

This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is Purely Vegetable, and entirely devoid of all Poisonous Drugs. It is not a DYE, but will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color. It acts as a TONIC, and restores the natural secretions. Get it and try it.

All Above Preparations sold Wholesale and Retail, by

McClarran & McKennan,
85 Market Street,
AND CORNER SMITHFIELD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

Manufacturers' Directory.

L. H. SMITH & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Wallman Patent Rector Stoves and Grates, Kolbe Patent Iron Hearth, the Anchor Sad Iron, Fire Irons, Stands, &c.

BOYD & MURRAY, NO. 58 FIFTH AVENUE, Manufacturers of Look-ing Glasses, Picture Frames and Mouldings, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Oil Paintings, Chromos and French Lithographs.

J. A. M'KELVEY, SCHAFFER'S BAZAAR, DIAMOND STREET, Manufacturers of Carriages and Harness and dealer in Fancy Carriages, Repairing of manufactured work at the Bazaar a specialty.

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SATLER & CO., CORNER OF PIKE AND THIRTEENTH STREETS, Manufacturers of Brass Work of all descriptions for Steam, Water and Gas Fitting, and H. R. Gg Cutting, Babbitt and Packing Metals, &c. &c.

J. C. BUFFUM & CO., NOS. 21 and 23 WATER street, Manufacturers and Bottlers of Soda and Mineral Waters, Wholesale Dealers in Scotch and best brands of Family Ales and Porters, Syrups, Cider, &c. Delivered free of charge.

ROBSON CAMPBELL & CO., SECOND AVENUE, NEAR PENN, Manufacturers of Chain Cables, Crane Chains, Reel Chains, Hoist Chains, Trace Chains and Chains of every description.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO., CORNER OF POINT ALLEY AND DUQUESNE WAY, Manufacturers of Steamboat Engines and Machinery, Steam Engines for Mills, and Fancy Castings.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, 91 and 92 WATER STREET, Manufacturers of Merchant Iron and Heavy Hardware, Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Coach Screws, Hammer Teeth, &c.

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PORTER, BELL & CO., 98 WATER STREET, Manufacturers of Light Locomotives, for Narrow Guage Roads, Wooden Rails, Pan Cars, Coal Cars, Cane Mill Machinery, Land and Coal or Ore Mines.

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO., 93 WATER STREET, IRON AND STEEL manufacturers of Steel, Best Tool Cast Steel, Cast and Gun Iron Plow Points, Steel Tire, Axles, Railroad Springs and Spring Steel, Steel Tire, Axles, &c.

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GRAFF, BUGUS & CO., 206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET, Manufacturers of the Steel Furnace, Heating Range, Double Oven Stoves, Summer Fronts, Laundry Stoves, Coal Hole Doors, Oven Doors, &c., &c.

TOTTEN & CO., CORNER PENN AVENUE AND RAILROAD STREETS, Manufacturers of Rolling Mill Castings, Blast plated to procure the latest information from our records.

The collection department has been successfully carried on by us for years past, in connection with our business, and those having past due claims to collect will do well to examine our unequalled facilities to serve them.

ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, Manager.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO., GENERAL OFFICE, 119 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Manufacturers of Bridge Iron, Patent Rolled Wrought Iron Beams, Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars, &c.

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CARROLL & SNYDER, COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT and LIBERTY, Manufacturers of Tubular Boilers, Flue Boilers, Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Breeches, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Fire Boxes, Ash Pans, Sheet Iron Work.

D. DE HAVEN & SONS, NO. 22 WOOD STREET, Manufacturers of the Roughest Cook Stove. In the Rest. It never fails to Bake and Roast satisfactorily. Don't fail to see it before purchasing.

NOVELTY WORKS, CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND WOOD STREET, Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Hall's Locks, Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.

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A. J. NELLIS & CO., COR. REBECCA ST. AND ALLEGHENY AVE., Manufacturers of Patent Hay Elevators, Horse Forks and Irons of all kinds and sizes, Nellis' Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Grain Scrapers, Pulleys, &c.

JOSEPH LIEBLER, PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY, NO. 104 WOOD STREET, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Premium Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. Orders solicited.

FRICKE & WELSH, COR. CEDAR AND LIBERTY AVENUE, Manufacturers J. R. Fricke's Patent Wire Fine Platt Cable Lightning Rod. Also, Patent Pig Sows and Patent Point.

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A. GARRISON & CO., 209 LIBERTY STREET, Manufacturers of Bituminous and Sand Rolls, Ore and Clay Pulverizers, Hawkin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions, and Rolling Mill Castings of every description.

WM. M'CULLY & CO., 18 AND 20 WOOD STREET, Manufacturers of Window Glass and Druggists' Glassware; also, Wine, Porter and Mineral Water Bottles; fruit Jars, making the Cork, Tin Foil, &c.

CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 WYLIE AVENUE, Manufacturers of Abel's Improved Vegetable Hair Oils, Governor of Roses, a superior article for chapped faces, hands and lips; Perfumery; also, Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

JAMES H. AIKEN, 74 FIFTH AVENUE, Manufacturer of Linen Bosom and Fine Printing Shirts. Directions for Self Measure sent on application. Printing Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

LEMON & WEISE, NO. 118 FOURTH AVENUE, Manufacturers of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture; sole Agent for Perry's Patent Rolling Bed Lounge.

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JOHN M. COOPER, NO. 882 PENN STREET, Manufacturer of Steam Pumps.

E. & M. BOLLMAN, MANUFACTURERS Imperial French Wine Vinegar, T. K. Wilson, corner of Liberty street and Sixth avenue.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., 167 SMITHFIELD STREET, Manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead, Pipe, Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes and Screws, Steam Guages and Bottles, all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods.

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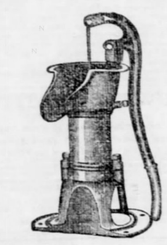

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